JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,758—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1899.
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wibmer	28th Oct.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7858	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7858	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 600,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,099.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	22cd Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 23, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Locicopallier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	16th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	Durrande.	13th Nov., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th October, 1899. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavinno	4,000,	9th Nov. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 4th November, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12 Oct., 1899.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 5,310 Tons, on or about 1st November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1899. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SULTAN	2,834	Bohnsack	30th Oct.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tonga, Daresalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 25th Oct., 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. Yoshizawa, 2,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th Oct. 1899.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES.
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Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
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SHIRTS AND COLLARS
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HATS AND HELMETS,
TIES AND SCARVES
OF THE LATEST WEST-END SHAPES.
STRAW HATS AND TWEED CAPS,
TRAVELLING MAUDS AND RUGS,
TOWELS AND SHEETING,
SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.
OXFORD AND COLOURED PRINT SHIRTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS, must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars, Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash, Rs. a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			Per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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"DERMALINE,"
OINTMENT
FOR THE CURE OF ECZEMA, AND PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.
8 Annas per Pot.
IN OBSTINATE CASES A DOSE OF
"DERMALINE,"
MIXTURE
TAKEN ONCE A DAY, MATERIALLY HELPS THE CURE.
Price, Rupee 1 per Bottle.

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BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
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Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.
Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.
Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
DEPOT FOR
NURSING AND SICK ROOM APPLIANCES
MEDICAL REQUISITES AND
TOILET SUNDRIES.
AIR BEDS AND PILLOWS, BANDAGES.
THROAT BRUSHES, CHEST PROTECTORS.
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS,
COMBS, BRUSHES, RAZORS, SOAPS.
EAR, EYE AND NASAL APPLIANCES,
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FEEDING BOTTLES OF ALL KINDS.
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THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

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BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

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"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

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"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

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1899—1900.

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Our experience in this line extends to a period of over THIRTY-FOUR YEARS, during which time our numerous Subscribers have received their Papers with great satisfaction.

DAILY and WEEKLY PAPERS are either posted from London *via* Brindisi to Customers direct, or are posted to us from London and then re-posted from Bombay to Customers in any part of India, Burmah, and Ceylon. The latter system is quite necessary for those who are moving from one place to another, and whose address changes every now and then. The changes of Address may be at once noted at our Office in Bombay.

MONTHLY MAGAZINES are either posted from London via Brindisi to Customers direct, or are enclosed in our cases overland and dispatched by us as soon as possible after arrival. But when Magazines are posted from England direct to Customers *via* Brindisi, there is a saving of generally a Week and sometimes a Fortnight in delivery compared with the other two systems.

☞ Please send for our New List.

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

'XMAS 1899-1900.

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&c.
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FRESHER AND BETTER THAN EVER!

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SPECIAL FEATURE.

NON-MERCURIAL! NON-MERCURIAL NON-MERCURIAL!

The best and safest article for plating any article of Copper, Brass, German Silver, Nickel, Electroplate, etc., such as table service, coach ornaments, lamp and lamp reflectors, etc., etc., etc., by simply rubbing this powder with a piece of damp cloth.

GUARANTEED NOT TO CONTAIN MERCURY.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

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FRAMED ARTISTICALLY
AT POPULAR PRICES.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH DIVIDEND of Rupees fifteen per Share (free of Income Tax), will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1899, between 12 noon and 4 P.M., to the Shareholders of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 18th day of October, 1899, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

Bombay 19th October, 1899.

JAMNADAS GOCULDAS,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE NARANJI MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be at the Registered Office of the Company, situate at New Marker's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the Ninth day of November, 1899, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the Special Resolutions for alteration of the Memorandum and for Alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company and also for the purpose of passing the further Resolution as set forth in the Notices posted this day to the registered address of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NARANJI PATEL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25 October, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. BYRAMJEE NOWROJEE DARABSET has contracted to SELL the property thereunder described to Messrs. LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE, GURDHANDAS GOKULDAS TEJPAL and NARAINJEE DWARKADAS, officiating Trustees of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same know in writing to the undermentioned, at their office, in Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to be waived.—Dated this 26th day of October, 1899.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 635 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 60, new No. 15995, and new Survey No. 3439, together with tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A ward No. 3281 (1) 3281 (2) 3281 (3) 3281 (4) 3281 (5) 3427, and Street No. 80 to 84, 84 A. 84 B, 84 C, 84 D, and 11, all which premises are situate on the West side of Hornay Row, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East, by the said Hornay Row, on or towards the West, by Roveln Street, on or towards the North, by the house of Kessavjee Damodar Jeram Siviji and on or towards the South, by the house of Sorabji Rustomji Banshaw, which premises are in the occupation of Dinshaw Eduljee Watcha and other tenants of the vendor, which premises were leased to Cooverji Lu'da by Government by the indenture of lease abovementioned for 999 years from the 23th day of August, 1867, the annual rent being Rupees 39-11.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th proximo, these days being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th October, 1899.

SCOTSMEN desirous of celebrating the FORTHCOMING ANNIVERSARY of St. ANDREWS DAY are invited TO MEET at the CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA and CHINA, on TUESDAY next, 31st instant, at 5-30 P.M.

POONA EXTRA RACES.

TUESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.
THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.
SATURDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL TRAINS will RUN from and back to Bombay as ADVERTISED.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 25th October 1899.

ROYAL BOMBAY YATCH CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yatch Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, at 5-15 p.m.

JAMES A. EZECHIEL, (Capt.)
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th October, 1899.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

IT is requested that MILLOWNERS who have NOT YET REPLIED to the CIRCULAR of the above Association on the subject of SHORT TIME will kindly do so at once.

FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th October, 1899.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees twenty-two and annas eight per Share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1899, between 12 noon and 4 P.M., to the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 18th day of October, 1899, on production of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

MUTHRADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 19th October, 1899.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
OVER Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		23	16
With Single Temple 50		24	13
With Curl 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez....50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna;

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SEAT OF WAR.—Without the aid of a map the telegrams are all but unintelligible. To watch the course of events in the Transvaal a map is absolutely necessary.

SEAT OF WAR.—With this in view the Proprietors of the "ENGLISH MAIL" will issue, on Saturday, October 28, a specially prepared and elaborate WAR MAP of the TRANSVAAL.

SEAT OF WAR.—Besides its topographical information the map sheet will contain a DICTIONARY of the TRANSVAAL giving a great deal of reliable, biographical, political, geographical and general intelligence.

SEAT OF WAR.—Coloured figures representing Boers and Britishers and their respective flags will be appended to enable the purchaser to easily trace the movements of troops, and the map will be printed on stout plate paper. Apply ENGLISH MAIL, Bombay. Plain, As. 8; Coloured, Re. 1.

NEW FLANNEL SUITINGS, for Gentlemen, latest styles and designs, tropical weight, Rs. 32 and Rs. 40 per suit; Revised prices, Rs. 30 a Rs. 36. WHITE AWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENT'S DRESS JACKET for Evening Wear, Rich Silk Collar and Lining, from Rs. 40. West End Styles. Gent's DRESS SUITS, from Rs. 85. West-End Styles. Best Cashmeres. Rich Silk Lining and Facings. Superior Finish. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—An English-built Second-hand Canoe Shaped Medium Sized LANDAU, by Messrs. Hooper and Sons, Light and elegant. In very good and sound condition. On view at Mr. PRESS' FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay.

WANTED, two smart PARSEES to buy Cotton, in the Tinnivelley Districts. Knowledge of Tamil indispensable. Good salary to suitable persons. Apply to "D, D," care of this paper.

WANTED, TRAINED COMPOSITORS for the Government Central Press. Earnings liberal. Apply at once to SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MACHINIST, for the Government Central Press, possessing practical knowledge of printing and Binding, Machines and Presses. Apply with copies of testimonials, to SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED, EFFICIENT EXAMINERS for the Government Central Press, capable of passing work finally on Machines and Presses. Apply with copies of testimonials, to SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED a MESSMAN for R. A. Officers' Mess, Kirkee. Apply in first place with copies of testimonials to Secretary, R. A. MESS, Kirkee.

TO LET.—A large airy PREMISES, fit for Factory, Hotel, Club, &c., at Carnac Bunder, Opposite Victoria Docks, now occupied by Messrs. C. JOST'S Factory. Apply within.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a first class European Hotel, occupying the highest and central position, commanding extensive view. OPEN for VISITORS.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully Arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded (even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle (as 3 "FEMALES' FRIEND")—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Hanaghat, Bengal.

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... ..	1 12 0	PEKOE	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... ..	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... ..	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... ..	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS..	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. PARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.

94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12,

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MATHERAN.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is INVITED to the orders of Government in the "Government Gazette" of the 13th October, 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than those who may reside in private houses or hotels in Matheran and (b) servants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp, unless provided with the certificates specified in the Government Notification.

3. The detailed rules may be seen at the Neral Station, Dustorie and Superintendent's Office.

M. COLLIE, MAJOR, I.M.S., Superintendent, Matheran.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for DECK PASSAGES to ALL PORTS of EAST AFRICA have to submit permits of the Protector of Emigrants Office when tickets will be granted.

Applicants for tickets SOUTH of ZANZIBAR and up to DELAGOA BAY have besides to produce certificates of domicile or safe conduct papers of the respective African authorities.

Applicants for tickets beyond DELAGOA BAY up to CAPE TOWN or beyond have to PRODUCE PASS PORTS of the GOVERNMENTS of BOMBAY, MADRAS or CALCUTTA.

PASS PORTS of the PORTUGUESE CONSULATES in India will not be admitted.

All certificates of Domicile, safe conduct papers and Indian Government pass ports will have to be legalised by the Portuguese Consul General at Zanzibar.

F. HEYER, Agent, German East Africa Line.

"THE TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA."

The grandest structure in the world, over 200 feet high, of Pure White Marble, (inlaid with precious stones) said to have cost over ONE HUNDRED LAKHS. Considered one of the SEVEN WONDERS.

(MODELS OF THE FINEST ITALIAN MARBLE.)

At Rs. 12, 18, 25, 35, 45 & 50 each.

☞ These Models are renowned for beauty of workmanship, perfect finish, and durability. Each Model SECURELY PACKED for transit at a small charge.

"MODELS OF INDIAN SERVANTS."

(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N.B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.

Price per set Rs. 4-8 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)

TERMS:—Cash or V. P. Post.

, LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON 12 DOZEN AND OVER.

THE CELEBRATED MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.

(ENAMELLED IN COLOURS.)

We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various designs), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY SECURED.

TERMS.—Cash or H. R. by V. P. Post.

, 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V.P. orders—balance being drawn for against H. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency, MORADABAD (N.-W. P.)

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S "SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR. Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO VINCENT AND COMPANY.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK, No. 2...	3	8
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK, No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis. guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST, No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. + 1 bon.	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	93
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£671-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage..	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	225
Anglo-Indian ...	1,315	...	...	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Baliary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	175
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 30	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,003
Central India..	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,765
China Mills Co. Ld,	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	550
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currumbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill ..	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	3.0
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	225
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	410
Franjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	Nil
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500		40
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500		670
Hope Mills....	500	1,000	1,000	50	525
Hydechad	700	1,000	1,000	30	450
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	1,285
Indian Manfg..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	160
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld..	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	445
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	500
Jaffer Alli	4,600	500	500	dvdRs 20	460xd
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	Nil	220
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	125
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	300
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	21,000	250	250	65	725
Khatau Makunjee	21,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	500xd
Leopold.....	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	450
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	145
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	600
Mahalaxmee....	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	80
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,672 1-2
Mohanlal K. Pareikh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	60
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 15	1,200
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills .	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	11,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	135
Oriental	25,725	625	25	dvd Nil	30
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	625
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	525
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,500
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Sonderee India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	550
Safa & Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	261
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co..	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	230
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	260
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	260
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufact rin Co. Ld	400	50	all	dvdR-	23
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert Khurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	735
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	0
Breuls Cannore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs 20	200xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	385
Munmar M.....	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Beria.....	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	470xd
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	130xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart.....	...	000	..	Rs 80	875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock.....	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	572 1-2
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	470

PROFESSOR SPRING reports on his experiments of many years to explain the colour of the water. He has come to the conclusion that a pure blue is the natural colour of water, for when we look through a long tube filled with distilled water against a brilliant white surface, a pure blue is seen, such as shown by the Lake of Geneva in quiet weather, a colour which is not influenced by superficial or interior reflection. When pure water becomes slightly turbid by extremely finely divided white or colourless particles floating therein, they reflect, even in the case of brown mountain crystal, a yellow light, which unites with the natural blue into a brilliant green colour, such as is exhibited by the Neuenberg and Boden Lakes. The peculiar facts established by various observers, that the water of ordinarily green lakes turns perfectly colourless at times, is not due to a clarification, but, on the contrary, to an influx of a reddish mud, coloured by ferric oxide, which completely neutralises the green.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 3-32m., 6·0a. Low water, 0·32a. Arrival of Transport Dilwara.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Vadala entered the dock yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE PRINCESS.—The Rani Saheb of Morvi, accompanied by thirty-one followers, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday. She has been staying in a bungalow at Cumballa Hill.

DESPATCH OF MORE FAMINE REFUGEES FROM BOMBAY.—Eighty famine refugees from Kathiawar were collected from various localities in Bombay yesterday morning and despatched to their homes by a coasting steamer.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Ibo, Chindi, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony, per s.s. Sultan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Monday, the 30 instant.—Mails for Singapore and Japan per extra s.s. Haidaree, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m, on Monday the 30 instant.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A stevedore's labourer named Ismail Goolam Mahomed, aged about thirty years was killed yesterday morning on board the steam-ship Mozaffari, where he had been working as a labourer. The deceased was standing in No. 1hold of the ship, waiting for the sling to come down, which contained bales of pressed cotton. Suddenly the chain attached to the sling broke and one of the bales of the pressed cotton fell on top of him, killing him on the spot. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday afternoon at the Princes' Dock, regarding the death of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL FALL FROM A VERANDAH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Eliezer Gideon Soares, a Christian lad, aged six years. The deceased resided with his parents on the first floor of a house at De Lisle Road. On Wednesday afternoon, during the absence of his mother at a neighbour's room, the boy was playing and flying a kite in the verandah of his room, when he accidentally lost his balance and fell over the railing on to the road below, a distance of about fifteen feet. He received severe wound on the head and was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital where he was treated and transferred to Bai Motlibai Hospital. The boy never regained consciousness and died in the evening. The House Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to fracture of the vault of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Pestonji Burjorji, Dorabji Bomanji, Jamshedji Pestonji and Muncherji L. Sorabji, cooks, with being drunk and disorderly at Bazar Gate Street on Wednesday night and with assaulting and resisting police officers in execution of their duty. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared on behalf of one Framji Sorabji, who was also assaulted by the accused. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the second accused. The evidence showed that on the night in question the accused were quarreling with Framji when four police sepoys came and tried to arrest them for disorderly behaviour. The second accused bit two of the policemen and the fourth assaulted them with their fists. For the first charge the first accused was fined Rs. 15 and the rest Rs. 10 each; on the second, the accused Dorabji was sentenced to two months and the other three persons to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, I.M.S. president, was in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Library:—From Woking—The Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review, Vol. VIII., No. 16. From Sydney—Science of Man and Australasian Anthropological Journal, No. 5, Vol. 2, new series. From Calcutta—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXVIII, Part I, Extra No, 1—1899, and Plates illustrating a report on the British collection of Antiquities from Central Asia. Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar then read a paper on the "Sanitary Ordinances of Ancient India." A vote of thanks to the author of the paper and the customary compliment to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sumbhooparsad Buldeosing, a Purdesee, was charged by Inspector Barker, before Mr. S. S. B. Spencer, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 2,000 in currency notes, belonging to his master Bhaidas Narotumdas. The circumstances under which the accused made away with the money have been reported. The complainant in his evidence stated that he was a merchant, and resided at Cawasji Patel Tank Road. The accused was employed under him on a salary of Rs. 11 per month. His duties were to present *hundies* to merchants and make payments on behalf of complainant's firm. On the 19th instant, complainant's cashier had given accused Rs. 2,000 for paying a *hundi*. Next day the accused did not turn up, and on enquiries it was ascertained that the amount had not been paid in the firm as directed. Complaint was made to the police and the accused was arrested. After some further evidence had been recorded, the case was adjourned.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Good charged Bhicoo Tookaram, Michael Rodrigues, Bastaon Masquitta, and Ithoo Malya, with stealing property consisting of silk-handkerchiefs necktiesscollars, scarfs, socks, shirts and other articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 217, belonging to their masters Messrs. Asquith and Lord, outfitters, and with aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the offence. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, defended the first accused. Mr. Albert John Evans, Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Asquith and Lord, identified the stolen property as belonging to his establishment. The evidence showed that on Tuesday last the first accused, who was a peon in the employ of the firm, went to the house of one Raghunath Damodar, a landed proprietor, with some silk handkerchiefs and told him that he wanted to sell them. Raghunath having reported the matter to the police, inquiries were made which led to the arrest of the accused. It was found that the stolen property had been sold to some petty shop-keepers. The first and the fourth accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced the first three to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and the fourth to two months' hard labour.

AN UNHAPPY WIFE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the morgue by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Poonjibai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-two years. The deceased was the wife of one Dhondee Ramoo, a cart-driver and resided with him at Parel Road. On Sunday, evening when Dhondee returned home from work, his wife asked him for some money for household expenses. The husband could not comply with the demand, as he said he had not earned any money that day and told her to borrow some money and buy some food with it. She refused to do this and some altercation took place between the couple. Dhondee then went to a shop and bought some "poories," which he ate, but his wife went to bed without any food. Next morning the man went out with his cart and when he returned in the evening he found deceased lying in bed in a semi-conscious state. He took her to the J. J. Hospital where she was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. The following morning she was discharged from the hospital and was charged before the Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court with attempting to commit suicide. The Magistrate discharged her with a warning and told her husband to take care of her. She was then taken home where her condition grew worse and she died on Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Sidney Smith, who made an autopsy of the body, said that there were no external marks of violence on the body. The stomach was found to be empty and there was no smell of opium. The pericardium was full of fluid. From the *post mortem* appearances Dr. Smith was of opinion that death was due to a hydrops-pericardie. The jury returned a verdict of death according to the medical evidence.

THE amount of gold held in the reserves of the Paper Currency Department now amounts to upon four crores and close upon seven lakhs of rupees.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYABJEE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

ATTEMPT TO POISON A HUSBAND.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SHIVGANGAWA, *alias* CHENNAWA KOM BHIMAPPA.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in September last, convicted her of attempting to commit the murder of her husband and sentenced her to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with attempting to commit the murder of her husband Bhimappa by mixing perchloride of mercury in his food and also with murder. Mr. Walkar, in his finding, remarked that the case was a very interesting one, and that it was a great pity that there had been so much delay in sending it up for trial. It was over five and a half months since Bhimappa died, and the witnesses had forgotten the minute details of the case. The accused was married to the deceased Bhimappa about 8 years ago, but did not go to his house at Hubli till this year. On the night of the 6th March last, deceased went with a friend to fetch her, and meeting her in the bazar, he put her into his cart and was actually carrying her off by force when her mother and some women interfered, and it was agreed that she should go next day. Deceased and his friend accordingly stayed at the accused's house for a day, and on the following day they all went to Hubli, the accused being accompanied by her mother. Two days later the mother went back to her house, leaving the accused with her husband. On the 12th March, it became known that the deceased was dying in great pain and it was rumoured that his wife had given him some drug in his food. The chief constable went to the house and took the deceased's dying declaration. It was to the effect that his wife had given him rice and milk to eat the previous evening, that it tasted bitter and he had refused to eat, and that on the following day he began to vomit and became very ill. The accused, on being questioned by the chief constable, produced from the roof a white powder wrapped up in a piece of paper, which was afterwards found to be perchloride of mercury. The deceased was sent off to the dispensary, where he was given some medicine and was then sent away. A day later he was taken back and was seen by Dr. Cardoz, who deposed that he had all the characteristic symptoms of cholera. About midday the same day the deceased died, and his body was sent to the dispensary for *post mortem* examination, with a report that arsenical poisoning was suspected. Dr. Cardoz wrote on the back of the report that he had seen the case during life, that Bhimappa had died of cholera, and that no *post mortem* examination was necessary. The body was given back to the relations who buried it. For this omission, unfortunate, as it undoubtedly was, the Sessions Judge did not much blame Dr. Cardoz. Cases of acute mercurial poisoning were rare in India; this was the first case Mr. Walker could recall in his own experience; and Dr. Cardoz had only seen one case twenty years ago. The symptoms in the first instance resembled cholera. The case had been seen in life, and was manifestly not arsenic poisoning; and the powder produced by the accused was not sent with the body. It was natural, Mr. Walker thought, that in these circumstances no *post mortem* should be thought necessary. On the 13th March the accused made a long statement to the sub-judge and first class magistrate, stating that she had mixed some powder in her husband's food and had thrown away the rest of it on to the roof. The powder had been given to her by a woman at Kelghatgi to make her husband love her, and not to kill her. So the facts, Mr. Walker said, were not absolutely inconsistent with the supposition that the accused meant to administer an aphrodisiac or love-potion. But on the 14th March, the accused's mother's house was searched by the police in the hope of finding poison. The result of the search threw a light on the conduct and motives of the accused. No poison was found, but the police found a love-letter purporting to be from her uncle Annappa and brother-in-law Rajappa, stating that the writer had gone to Adur, that accused should not hold out false hopes to him, but give him a decided answer; that he had been dishonoured on her account; that she should give him up; that man dies only once and he could not bear to see her go into the keeping of some rich man, &c. The Sessions Judge thought that Annappa certainly her lover; she was gone eight months with child; and there could be no possible doubt as to where the perchloride of mercury came from. Accused must have got it from her lover. She could not but have known or hoped, that it was a deadly poison which she was giving to her husband; and Mr. Walker found that this was a deliberate attempt to poison the deceased. He found her guilty of the attempt; acquitted her of the charge of murder; and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

MR. PHIPPS, Locomotive Superintendent of the Madras Railway, has just completed the construction of some splendid joint passenger stock for the G. I. P. and Madras Railways for the Madras-Bombay Mail service. The carriages are 60 feet long, the longest of any in India, we believe. Those for 1st and 2nd class are on the composite plan, and contain two 1st class compartments and two 2nd class compartments. Between each 1st and 2nd compartment there is a 3rd class servants' compartment, accessible from the 1st class by a door and from the second by a shutter. Again, besides the two 1st and two 2nd class "full" compartments, there is a 1st class coupe at one end and a 2nd class coupe at the other end, which will be found most convenient by married couples and others who wish to have a compartment to themselves without having to reserve and pay for the whole of a big compartment. The whole carriage will hold ten 1st class passengers, twelve 2nd class, and ten servants. Needless to say, the carriages run on "bogies," and smooth running is further secured by a special type of solid wheel with wooden cushions under the tyre on Kitson's patented system. The fittings of the carriages are also up-to-date in every respect. The beautiful woodwork, for which Mr. Phipps has made the Perambore Workshops famous, is everywhere conspicuous. The floors are covered with patent mats of soft leather; the roof is of the vaulted "omnibus" type securing excellent ventilation through wire-covered panels; the door-handles are of the self-closing pattern. The seats, beautifully up-holstered in leather, are in the 1st class of the combined armchair and bed pattern, fitted with patent frameless springs, which, when the seats are laid level as beds, leave no hiatus across the centre, such as some seats of this pattern do, the surface of the bed being perfectly uniform and level along its whole length. The lavatory accommodation throughout, both 1st and 2nd class, is of the very latest type and fitted with Levick's patents, which are far superior to anything yet fitted to Indian railway carriages. The whole carriage, of course, is fitted with gas, the carriage lamps, Pintsh's latest patent, being particularly handsome, and giving the maximum possible light. So much for the 1st and 2nd class composite carriages. The 3rd class carriage is also no less handsome of their own type. Each carries 128 passengers, and room is also found for lavatory accommodation for the compartments for native and for European and Eurasian females.—

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aburto J G
Anantaram Bulli
Anderson Wm Mrs Andrew
Babu Mutialoo
Bean P H
Boyd W H
Bradsgate G H
Brown W H
Burnett L M
Chansler George Mrs
Cheney L Miss
Clarke H M
Crawford John
Danks Mrs
Faletti Mrs
Fennell M Mrs
Fitzgerald Gerald Mrs
Forrest E
Foster W
Fowke, R W
Fraser J Mrs
Fulmandikar A N
Galloway Mrs
Gill H K Miss
Greenhalgs Mrs
Grey Madge Mrs
Hamilton J N Mrs
Hamilton James Neilson Miss
Harois E C
Hewett E Stone Mrs
Humo W V
Ireland C A
Itzkowich Solomon
James H
Jansen J
Jawad M M
Johnstone T
Judge Miss
Kellner Ernest C
Lampard John
Leake T S
Liddly Boustead
Mohamad Hoosein Kalas.
Manetrier Pierre
McLinton C
Milton W R
Millett Prideaux Mrs
Mitchell C H
Mitchell H G
Mookerjee H D
Moore Stevenson Mrs
Morgan E P Vaughan
Mookerjee J C
Myat A
North P B
O'Brien R
Oakshot Miss
Pandova Nath Singha
Pawley Francis A Mrs
Perratt F
Peterson P
Phelps Mrs
Philbert A Mrs
Pillay J S Naraynaswamy
Pitman Bevan Mrs
Produne Miss
Rahimbhoy Mohamad
Rahmut Ali
Robert Cecil
Roberts James Harrington
Rosenthal Leon
Savil L W
Serpers Elizabeth Miss
Singer Rudolf
Singh Baba Inder
Stranger Anna Miss
Stroth Edwards
Tata W
Taylor E Davis Mrs
Taylor G H
Taylor J Miss
Vaughan John
Vedeck Charles
Voge R
Vogt C J H R
Watkins W R
Wenger A D

MR. FISHER, the Platform Inspector of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Sealdah Station, was found dead in a latrine near the Examiner's office on Tuesday morning.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore.....	30·006	Calm	1	91·6	54·2	0	...	5·59	—11·71
Sirsa.....	29·983	E	3	91·8	55·6	0	...	2·21	—10·32
Delhi	29·976	Calm	2	87·7	60·1	0	...	11·16	—15·07
Agra.....	29·958	NE	3	91·0	62·9	0	...	21·83	—5·23
Cawnpore ...	29·949	Calm	0	93·3	65·3	0	...	43·34	...
Allahabad ..	29·947	E	3	92·1	62·4	0	...	38·32	+1·95
Jhansi	29·968	Calm	1	91·5	57·6	0	...	23·48	—8·97
Jacobabad ..	29·901	ENE	3	98·5	65·1	6	...	0·00	—2·73
Karachi .....

For Assurance of European and Native Gentlemen.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN

LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,
Popular and Modern Policies.
LOW RATES. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SPECIALTY.—A COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY AT A RATE LESS THAN THAT CHARGED BY MOST COMPANIES FOR A LIFE POLICY ONLY.

Vacancies for District and Local Agents.
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10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899,
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

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27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for the years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards, from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11 MARINE STREET FORT BOMBAY

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26.

At yesterday's weekly allotments of India Council Bills there were Rs. 20,80,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 27,40,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 1,80,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d., 43 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Extra allotments were made of Telegraphic Transfers of Rs. 4,00,000 on Calcutta, and Rs. 4,00,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 5-32d. It was announced that the allotments next week will be Rs. 40,00,000. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols recovered to the extent of 1-16 per cent. yesterday, to 103 15-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 100 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·27 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 112 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 3-8. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 26 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent. at 58 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1 4 cent higher, at 4·87 dollars. Some £200,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £84.

For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 39 3-4s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a quieter market.

Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 27,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats steady, Arrivals easier. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 7 5-16 cents per lb. in New York; January futures were 4 points lower, and April 5 points at 7·04 and 7·10 cents per lb., respectively. The day's Sale's were 46,000 bales.

Locally, the tone of the Cotton Market has to-day been steady. Exporters were again poor purchasers, taking only 300 bales; the mills bought 1,700 bales. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 185 per candy was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 169: "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 191.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are 2 ans. lower for the latter; markets dull.

No further rainfall is reported in this morning's telegraphic advices from the districts. The weather is generally bright, and cloudy where not bright.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,113	bales.
Wheat	5,546	cwts.
Linseed	1,939	"
Rapeseed	1,268	"
Gingellyseed	1,994	"
Poppyseed	1,814	"
Rice	43,591	"

EXCHANGE.—Rates have been steady to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1 8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight credits. There was a moderate amount of business passing both ways, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d. "
Francs	1·72 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The feeling in the market is unsteady at 94 7-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 3-4 for the Settlement, and 89 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are dull and neglected. The only change in prices we have to report is a decline of Rs. 2 1-2 in Manockjee Petit.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Secundra, 1,674 tons, Captain W W Allen, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Mohammadi, 1,949 tons, Captain A Eriksen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, 15th October, with a cargo of specie and Mr and Mrs Noels and three deck passengers. Captain reports that a crew was missed on October 15th, after leaving Jeddah.

THE Hired Transport Sutlej, Captain E H C Weston, returned to Bombay yesterday afternoon, from Natal, which port she left on the 9th instant and called at Mauritius on the 18th instant. She had conveyed the Devonshire regiment which was immediately disembarked on arrival on the 5th instant and went in front. The fittings of the vessel are being removed by the Dockyard authorities. She experienced fine weather.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 26.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt. Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field		Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray		Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett		Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Paillios		Royal Navy
Mirzapore	2166	Coates		H C Joosub
Shannon	2340	Wibmer		P & O Co
India	1811	Martinolich		A Montechoff
Secundra	1675	Allen		M M & Co
City of Venice	2229	Snow		F F & Co
City of London	2056	Scarff		F F & Co
Ellora		Wilson		M M & Co
Vadala		Bon		M M & Co
Mohammadi	1947	Eriksen		B & P S N Co
Sutlej				P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt. Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Mozaffari	1387	Griffin Kobe	31-10	B & P S N Co
C Haidari	1593	Clarke Kobe	28-10	B & P S N Co
H & J Goa	1217	Gimblett Aden	3-11	M M & Co
O Hiroshima Maru	915	Yoshizawa Japan	3-11	N Y Kaisha
P Lindenfels	1862	Kennewey Antwerp	28- 0	G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Alum Mangalore	27-10	Shord & Co
Bahadur	82	Ahmed Karachi	28-10	Do
Mhanadi	547	Rodroo Port	23-10	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed Bhownagar	23-10	Do
Premier	51	Ebrahim		Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Sailed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt. Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Mirilla	2380	Gavino Genoa	10-11	F Ballovino
2	Australia	2292	Tait Liverpool	1-11	W & A G & Co
3	Imperator	4145	Klausberger Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
9	Sultan	1781	Bohrsouth Zanzibar	30-10	F Heyer
10	Amana	2160	Carr Dunkirk	30-10	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne London	1-11	P & O Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Damra	165 Tons gross		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 5h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Vadala (Transport)	Boon	Natal, Oct 7.
	Mohammadi	Eriksen	Jeddah, Oct 15.
	Sutlej	Weston	Natal, Oct 9.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
26	Assyria	Maclean	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Secundra, Captain Allan, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ellora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Vadala, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Mohammadi, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Bustjia s—160 hogsheads ale and stout Robinson and Co; 8 bales writing paper Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—43 bales writing paper A H Rassoolbhoy; 127 boxes bar soap Abdoolally Shaikadum; 7 cases plate glass Kasturchand Gangjee.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—2 cases writing paper Hussonally Abdoolally; 13 cases ham, 7 cases bacon, 6 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—10 cases polished plate glass Boodhabhoy and Mohomedally; 75 cases glassware Gangjee Pomja; 613 cases window glass Tyebally Ebramjee; 12 cases glassware Jaffer Rummull; 317 cases window glass Boodhabhoy and Mohomedally; 80 cases earthenware Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola.

Johannesburg s—4 cases shan Rustomji Manockji and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy and 1 cask whisky D Hormasji and Sons; 6 bales printing paper B, ramji Shapurji.

FROM NEW YORK.

Australia s—11 cases tobacco Manufactured J Ratilal and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—45 bales writing paper, N Hyderally; 16 bales brown paper B Manchanjee and Co; 88 bales casing paper D R Umrigar and Co; 10 cases playing cards J H Gugha, 5 cases lamps Ally Mahomed Valley and Co; 3 cases glass beads D Mody and Co; 56 cases glassware Cassam Nanjee and Co; 79 bales printing paper K Abdool Hoosun; 49 bales writing paper, 157 bales printing paper, M A M Shurafally.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER, 25.

10 p.m.	83·8

THURSDAY.—OCTOBER, 26.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	85·5
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	87·4

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

PLAYFAIR—EDWARDS.—October 25, at St Pauls' Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd A G Lockman, Raymond William, youngest son of the late Major-General William Playfair, of St Andrews, Fife, to Mabel Constance, youngest daughter of the late Lewis Frederick Edwards, of The Cedars, Mitcham, Surrey.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PLOMER-ROBERTS.—October 20, at Cawnpore, the wife of C Plomer-Roberts, of a son.

DEATH.

CHURCHILL.—October 21, at Meerut, very suddenly, Alice, the beloved wife of Colonel Charles Churchill, R A M C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1899.

AMONGST the surprises of the war is the fact that an entire squadron of the 18th Hussars pursued the Boers at nightfall on the occasion of the first attack and have not been heard of since. The War Office has obtained unofficial information that Colonel Moller, the Commander of the Regiment, Major Greville, and Captain Pollok were all taken prisoners. The War Office presumes that the whole of the squadron they commanded in the pursuit of the enemy at Glencoe are prisoners also. If that be the case it is strange that the information of the Intelligence Department failed on so important a matter and that the authorities were reduced to inference. A British cavalry regiment consists of four squadrons averaging 160 sabres, and the complement of officers would be about four to six to each squadron. Three officers are prisoners, one of them being Colonel Moller. It would appear then that two officers or more are missing, and, as we have said, there is no information as to the troopers. The statement that they have not been heard of since the occasion of the first action at Glencoe applies to them as well. The presumption must be that the troop fell into an ambuscade and were shot down, three of the officers being made prisoners. What is strange is that there should have been no mention of the disappearance of an entire squadron of a gallant regiment for over a week. The heavy losses of the Imperial Light Horse, who charged the Boers retreating from Elandslaagte, have practically shown that it is hazardous to a degree to send cavalry against even a retreating enemy at night. It is obvious that, had the loss of the squadron at the close of the first fight at Glencoe formed part of the bulletin, the impression actually conveyed of a decisive victory would not have been so complete. The practical result of the fighting at Glencoe is that we have evacuated that position, and, with it, Dundee, where our wounded lay, and that these places are now occupied by the Boers. It will be for the military critic to say which side can claim to have been successful. However, the more important question now is: Whether General Joubert will endeavour to surround General White. The British Commander-in-Chief must now have from 12,000 to 14,000 men under his immediate command with some 42 guns. The country around Ladysmith is more open and less adapted to Boer tactics than the country in which the manœuvring and fighting have taken place until now. To risk a battle in the open would be an act of folly for General Joubert, who has no staff trained to battle tactics, and he may therefore resort to other means of inducing General White to abandon Ladysmith,—by threatening Maritzburg and Durban. If the capital of Natal were seriously threatened, and Durban put even in momentary danger, it would be difficult for the British Commander-in-Chief to remain quiescent at a remote position, where he could not influence the result of the campaign. It is possible, though, that the interest of the campaign may now shift to Kimberley, whence Mr. Cecil Rhodes is sending urgent requests for reinforcements. A strong Boer force is stated to be moving in that direction. The prize will be great, and there will be considerable difficulty in sending effective reinforcements over the 600 miles of railway through a wild country. There can be little doubt that the strong Naval Brigade landed at Simonstown, and sent on some undisclosed mission, is intended to relieve Kimberley. The fact will scarcely escape the attention of General Cronje, who will doubtless endeavour to cut the railway, or at all events to throw serious obstacles in the way that may prolong the journey until the issue has been fought out at Kimberley itself. That town, as we have already shown, has been carefully fortified with earthworks, the "debris" of the blue and yellow clay which has yielded diamonds valued at over 200 millions sterling. It is difficult to understand the action of the Transvaal in proclaiming, in present circumstances, the annexation of Bechuanaland and West Griqualand. These are immense territories, which at one time formed part of what the Transvaalers and the Free Staters deemed their patrimony. They from a vast region of more or less desolate steppes sparsely populated, mostly by black men. The only explanation that suggests itself is that the Boer Government desires, by boldly resuming the authority formerly claimed by them over these territories, to impress the native imagination. We must be prepared for one or both sides in such a struggle, "making use of all the means which God and nature" have placed in their hands to secure success. It was stated that some of the Boer commandos who first entered Natal were accompanied by armed Kaffirs, apparently enlisted soldiers. We have not seen any confirmation of that statement, but there is nothing inherently improbable in it. On the other hand the *Standard* pointed out that the enlistment of a large body of warlike Basutos—the Normans of Southern Africa—would bring the Orange Free State to its bearings, because it would be obliged to withdraw its commandos to defend the homesteads of the Burghers. The temptation will be very great. Beyond the western frontier of the Transvaal, Mafeking is bombarded and the attack seems to be dominating the defence.

THERE are some healthy signs in the report of the Inspector-General of Police of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh regarding the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in 1898. The Sanauriahs of Lalitpur seem to be turning their attention more generally to honest means of livelihood, having during the year increased their area of land cultivation from 148 bighas to 227 bighas. They, however, complain that they do not find agriculture very profitable. Having asked for other employment, appointments as village and road chaukidars were offered them, but these they refused to take as they considered the pay insufficient. It can be understood that honest work and small pay will not be a highly successful bait to lure the Sanauriah from the easy and lucrative fields of theft; but it is satisfactory to find that he shows signs of rising to higher things. Only twelve Sanauriahs absconded during the year from the proclaimed villages as compared with 34 in the previous year, and two of the twelve returned to their homes. The total number of absconders at the end of 1898 was 68. Of 161 Sanauriahs present at their homes, 116 were actively engaged in cultivation, 28 being tenants and the others helping their relatives. It is pointed out that there have been no complaints against members of the tribe for offences near at hand as they are bound by their vows not to commit such near their homes. Further, every male member of the tribe has been anthropometrically measured, and his finger-impressions have been taken, but the value of these records is somewhat neutralised by the fact that the operations of the tribe are largely confined to Native States, where their identity cannot be easily traced. A somewhat hopeless lot is the Barwar of Gonda, in regard to whom it is regretfully admitted that he is a failure, both as a tenant and a cultivator. He is described as incorrigibly lazy and a bad husbandman, and the District Superintendent seems to have been driven to make free and pessmistic remark upon the general characteristics of the tribe. But, as the Inspector-General rightly points out, the task of reforming a criminal tribe is not an easy one; nor is it to be accomplished in a day. It is probably an impossible task to reclaim the adults who were initially proclaimed, but there are some indications that the efforts to incline the rising generation of Barwars to better ways are not without effect. An improvement in agricultural conditions has resulted in fewer Barwars absconding than in the previous years of distress; and another effect of prosperity is seen in a reduction of the number of Barwars in jail.

At the end of the year there were 233 in prison, as compared with 294 in 1897 and 776 in 1896. Of the 3,800 registered Barwars 1,530 are working as cultivators, and they have increased their cultivated area from 3,401 bighas to 3,109. They have also added to their cattle, which now number 1,287, and in spite of the constitutional failings of the tribe their condition is showing signs of improvement. Some of them have solid grievances, and these are being enquired into. Some of the land made over to them is not of good quality, and, being too near the jungle, their crops, which they are too indolent to watch by night, suffer from wild animals. It is also a complaint that they have to pay rent for waste lands; and certain excessive rents the Commissioner has ordered to be revised. Satisfactory results have followed from an experiment in apprenticing boys to various industries, but the parents object to it, because it breaks up domestic arrangements. During the year 212 arrests of absconding Barwars were made, as against 214 in 1897. The deterrent effect of adding whipping to the punishment is reported to be good. A trait of these tribes is that they ply their criminal trade in districts remote from their own homes, so that their neighbours have no cause of complaint against them. No doubt, at home, the Barwar, like another famous personage is "as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." But some of the Barwars are honestly trying to go straight, and, as in their case this is especially difficult, the Inspector-General suggests that reward is should be given to those who are really endeavouring by honourable work to make the best of their lands. The conduct of the Sansiahs of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Aligarh, and Muttra has, on the whole, been good, and, with excellent crops, they experienced a successful year. The Doms of Gorakhpur, who, though not proclaimed, are under police surveillance, seem to have very distinct limitations. Preferring to let others work rather than exert themselves, their land is chiefly cultivated by sub-tenants from whom they draw half the produce as rent. They are but little amenable to teaching, an attempt to instruct them in carpet making having to be given up, and a school for the children has proved a failure. A large number of Doms are employed as sweepers in the municipality and in certain towns, but he amount of their work is about equal to a third or less of the wages paid to them. Truly an intelligent tribe; for the fact that they can secure payment for work undone should be counted to them for distinction. Rs. 1,320 have been spent during the year in the "reclamation" of this tribe, but the Magistrate is not hopeful regarding the ultimate results. He, however, considers that the measures adopted prevent, to some extent, these people from committing serious mischief by highway and armed robberies. There is also under consideration a scheme for bringing the Doms more under the direct supervision of the police, and that ought to further restrict their illegitimate activity. Another tribe under police surveillance are the Haburahs in the Moradabad Settlement, but these seem to be on the high road to better things. There were no prosecutions among them last year for criminal offences, and the tribe generally is stated to be living quietly and peaceably.

THE Central Provinces as a cotton-producing area is growing in importance, and the volume of its trade in this respect is rapidly increasing. It is not surprising to find the export of cotton has been brisk during the year, as there has always been more or less of a deficiency in the market. Owing to its ready sale it finds favour with cultivators, and the area of production is this year increased from 668,000 to 699,000 acres, which is an excess of over 60,000 acres above the normal area. The shortness of supply at the present time will ensure a profitable sale, and, in view of the close attention which is being directed to the Bombay cotton market, a few facts concerning the second report on the season's prospects of the cotton crop in these Provinces will be interesting. The plant is in various conditions in the several cotton-growing areas, and, as a whole, is more hopeful than the forecast in the early part of August. Since the 9th of August there have been three falls of rain, but unfortunately the cotton districts have received the least rain. The plants are weak and stunted in growth in Wardha, Nimar, and Betul, and only 45 or 50 per cent. of the normal yield can be hoped for. The outlook in Nagpur and Chhindwara has improved, and the present estimates are 85 to 90 per cent., and this would be assured if rain falls. The plants are suffering from want of rain and are scorched up daily by the sun, while the undelevoped bolls are dropping off. The early pickings will be fair, even if there is no more rain, but its absence may cause the estimate to fall below even 60 per cent. In other parts of the Province, judging from the experience of 1896-97, it seems likely that normal outputs may be received. A great deal depends on the October rain, which, if it comes, would place the yield all-round at about 66 per cent.; in its absence the production will fall to 50 per cent. The rainfall has been extraordinarily capricious: in one village crops are excellent, in another there has been almost complete failure; all of which combine to render the forming of an estimate very difficult.

THE Nagpur Municipality, judging from the Annual Administration Report just issued, is certainly keenly alive to its duties. Its efforts to stamp out plague, when the disease made its appearance in the city, were by their promptness most effective, and the pestilence was checked without much loss of life and without much trouble to the people. As the operations were undertaken sympathetically, and with consideration for the feelings of the people, there was no unrest and the officers were able to carry out their arduous work in complete accord with the population. The city is possessed of a fairly good water-supply, and its improvement is contemplated. More immediately pressing, perhaps, is the construction of a proper system of drainage for the town, but, while the necessity for this is admitted, there are financial difficulties in the way of its execution. The local taxation is sufficiently high, mainly on account of the water works loan, and fresh taxation, however necessary, is never welcome. It is, however, intended to levy a wheel-tax, which will yield some additional revenue without involving extra expenditure in collection, and without pressing upon the people, who are at present pretty highly taxed by octroi, conservancy rates, and the water rate. The incidence of taxation per head of the population of Nagpur is Re. 1 13a. 8p., which is higher than either Jubbulpore or Lucknow. As some measure of relief it is proposed to ask the Local Government to free the Municipality of the charges for the honorary magistrates' establishments, to permit the reduction of the grant to the Mayo Hospital, to allow the Municipality to retain the pound surplus receipts now credited to Provincial revenues, and to reduce the audit charges. The total income of the Municipality for the past year was Rs. 325,853, the actual increase over the preceding year being Rs. 20,809. This excess is chiefly spread over the receipts for octroi, water rate, and conservancy cess. The former is the most important source of the Municipality's revenue, over 73 per cent. of the taxes being derived therefrom. Water rate and conservancy cess usually yield about Rs. 30,000 a year each, but considerable trouble is experienced in their collection. The amount of water rate recovered last year was, however, Rs. 5,081 in excess of the previous year, this being partly due to the recovery of famine arrears and partly to increased consumption of water. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,05,744, an increase of Rs. 540 as compared with the previous year. The President of the Municipality includes in the report a sincere expression of thanks to the officers whose exertions succeeded in checking the plague in the city, and also places on record an acknowledgment of the services during the year of the various municipal officers.

HIS Excellency Lord Sandhurst left Bombay last night from the Grant Road Station for Surat by the Ahmedabad mail train, the departure being private. Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., Private Secretary, accompanied His Excellency. Amongst those present at the station to see the Governor off were Brigadier General F. Ventries, C. B., Commanding the Bombay District; the Hon'le Mr. F. Woodburn, I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government and the Plague Commissioner; Mr. Dawson, Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department; Mr. C. Crommelin, General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and a few native gentlemen. Lord Sandhurst was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets. From Surat the Governor will proceed to Broach and thence to Godhra and Ahmedabad.

THE Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Bombay commends this prayer to the laity for daily use. "O Lord" God Almighty, we entreat Thy blessing and merciful succour on behalf of our army now called to do battle in South Africa. Decide the issue of the war according to righteousness, grant victory to our arms, and work out, by this means Thy gracious purposes towards the human race. Deal not with us after our sins, neither reward us after our iniquities. Dispel unworth motives, and subdue all evil passions and desires. Grant that the shedding of blood may speedily cease, and break Thou the arrows of the bow, the shield, sword, and the battle, that Thy people may enjoy the blessings of peace, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—*Amen.*

MR. P. R. CADELL, I.C.S., on relief, is appointed Assistant Collector of Broach.

MR. C. R. ROPER, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Nasik.

MR. H. W. KEYS, on return to duty, has been appointed Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.

MR. H. PAGE, M.A. (Cantab), I. C. S., has been appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Karachi.

THE services of Capt. J. J. Bourke, M.B., M.Ch., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner in Sind, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE services of Capt. G. S. Thomson, M.B., M.Ch., I.M.S., are permanently replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. J. TATE has been appointed Commandant of the Poona Volunteer Rifles, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Whiting resigned.

MAJOR G. B. O'DONNELL, third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been permitted to return to India within the period of his leave.

CAPT. A. C. F. BOURCHIER, I.S.C., and Lieut. A. C. Hobson, I.S.C., have been appointed on plague duty at Ahmednagar and Dharwar respectively.

MR. J. J. HEATON, I.C.S., on return to duty, is appointed Judge and Sessions Judge at Nasik, vice Mr. J. B. Alcock, I.C.S., proceeding on furlough.

LIEUT.-COL. J. S. WILKINS, D.S.O., I.M.S., has been appointed special medical Officer attached to the Plague Commissioner and special medical officer for Plague operations in Bombay City.

MR. W. T. MORISON, I.C.S., on return to duty, has been appointed to hold a special temporary appointment as special assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, for famine purposes.

THE services of Captain H. G. Carnegy are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment as substantive pro tem first assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 24, was 776, giving a death-rate of 46.82 per annum per thousand as against 711 the corresponding period of last year and 36.57 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 88 died from fevers; 7, small-pox; 7, measles; 1 cholera; 83 plague; 87, phthisis; 51, diseases of the nervous system; 152, affections of the respiratory organs; 45, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 36, still-born; 87, old age and debility; 12 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—31 Jain; 25, Brahmin; 2, Lingaet; 3, Bhattia; 413, Hindu of other caste; 87, Hindu lowcaste; 156, Musalman; 29, Parsee; 3, Jew; 21, Native Christian; 4, Eurasian; 1, European; 2 Negro-African. The total number of births was 227 as against 268 the corresponding period of last year, and 276 the average over the past five years.

IN addition to the 1st Border Regiment from Malta, the 2nd Rifle Brigade from Crete, and the three Field Batteries from England, all of which should have reached Durban during the last four or five days, another battalion is probably by now well on its way to South Africa. This is the 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment from Jamaica, which—by last accounts in the mail papers—was on the point of embarking for the Cape. It appears, too, that the 2nd Derbyshire, though they have been relieved by the West Kent at Aden, instead of being sent Home have been detained on the spot, and are ready therefore to start anywhere on the shortest notice.

GUNNER COUSINS, of the 3rd Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, was killed on the spot at Rangoon on Wednesday evening by a branch of a tree falling on him outside the canteen. Deceased was buried on Thursday morning.

THE East Indian Railway Company have established through communication over that portion of their line between Bhagalpur and Colgong, which was damaged by the recent heavy floods. The Engineers have erected a temporary bridge, so that passenger trains can go over with safety, and the public not be inconvenienced in any way by being transhipped.

THE office of the Comptroller of Post Office Accounts at Calcutta is to be decentralised, with one division at Delhi. Mr. K. J. Badshah, C.S., has just paid a flying visit to that station to make the necessary arrangements, and has secured the buildings near the Northbrook Hotel owned by Mr. Skinner as offices. Some improvements are to be carried out, and the premises are to be ready in December for the accommodation of over 200 clerks and others.

THE death is reported of Mr. H. Farrer, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India. The deceased officer was a member of the Indian Civil Service, and joined the Postal Department in 1886 as Postmaster-General, Madras. To him is mainly due the credit of amalgamating the Mysore Post with the Imperial Post, a measure which was the first step in the direction of postal unity in India. Mr. Farrer's service in carrying out this great measure secured for him the special commendation of the Government of India. The system of accounts now in force in the head post offices of India owes a great deal to his inspiration. Early in 1897 Mr. Farrer was compelled to take long leave owing to ill-health, and since then his life has been one of long suffering.

MOULMEIN is now a rising town, and we hope that the Martaban Railway will still accelerate its progress. It is essential that its sanitary requirements should be attended to, and its general improvements safe-guarded. It is one of the prettiest places in Burma, yet it is filthy. It is one of the healthiest spots in the country, and yet its cholera mortality is the highest. Its rainfall is the greatest, and extends over a period of six months, and yet two months before the commencement of the rains its inhabitants are panting for water, and dying of cholera through drinking bad water. It is situated between two splendid rivers, and yet the Committee dispense with their fire engines because there is no water to work them in case of fire. These are all facts, testifying to the failure of local self-government, and demand the attention of the powers that be.

HINDU humanitarians are liable to queer freaks of sentiment. A native paper has been sent to us containing a leading article protesting indignantly against the slaughter by municipal authorities of stray pariah dogs. "These poor creatures," we read, "may be but irrational brutes, but they share with us the wonderful mystery of existence and have the same capacity for happiness and suffering as we ourselves with all our boasted superiority." The writer is not so insensate as to argue that the dread disease which makes pariah dogs objects of danger to men and beasts is not sufficient justification for placing these loathsome animals out of harm's way. But he "fails to see why the system of sentencing them to life-long imprisonment, as followed by the well-meaning Pinjrapole people, should not be adopted." Why not carry the notion a little further, and add trial by jury?

THE "Muhammadan," a Madras paper, reproduces from the "Al-Moayyid," an Arabic daily published at Cairo, a communication from its Hyderabad correspondent which contains the following extraordinary story:—"It would appear that at the recent parade of the Nizam's troops, in honour of the Nizam's Birthday, it was found necessary to have a new standard, the old one being unfit for use. The Nizam's standard, it may be mentioned, is yellow with a crescent and star in the centre. The order was given to the Superintendent of Military Stores, a European, to have a new standard ready for the parade. The story goes on to say that when the new standard was ready a cross had been introduced into the crescent and star design on the standard, and this naturally so incensed the Nizam and his advisers that the new standard was ordered to be destroyed and another one prepared strictly in accordance with the original design.

IN the telegraphic forecast on the prospects of the til (sesamum) crop of the Central Provinces of the 9th August last, it was anticipated that a large area would be put under cold weather til. The latest estimates place the total area under both varieties of the crop at 800,000 acres, 24 per cent. in excess of the last year's area, and about 50 per cent. above the quinquennial average. The area under the early sown til is probably rather above the average; but most of the increase has been due to favourable weather for the sowing of the late variety, and to the difficulty anticipated by the people of obtaining a sufficiency of rabi seed. Since the date of the first forecast the rainfall, though deficient for most crops, has been enough to keep the early sown til in fair condition, except in Saugor and the Western districts of Nimar and Wardha, where drought and insects have done much damage. The germination of late sown til has been uneven; but up to the present it is doing well. In ordinary years the rain of the middle of September would have ensured the success of this crop, but the previous moisture in the soil was very deficient, and it is doubtful how far the plants will be able to withstand the abnormal heat now being experienced. In Saugor and the Western districts mentioned above the outturn, both crops taken together, is expected to be less than half the normal. In the districts adjacent to them, Betul, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Nagpur, about three-

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN NATAL.

THE BATTLE AT NEWCASTLE ROAD.

REGIMENTS ENGAGED.

BOERS DRIVEN BACK ON MAIN POSITION.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE BOERS.

HUSSAR OFFICERS PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

DEATH OF GENERAL SYMONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 26, Evening.

Details of the battle at Newcastle give the force as consisting of the Gloucesters, Devonshires, Liverpools, 19th Hussars, 5th Lancers, and the Natal Volunteers. They attacked the Free State Boers who were occupying a strong position on successive ridges. The Gloucesters and the Devons advanced under the cover of the Artillery of the Natal Volunteers, and attacked the enemy in flank. The Liverpools took the enemy in rear.

The Boers were driven from successive ridges back upon their main position, which was then shelled. The guns were silenced.

The Boers fired their Mausers and machine guns incessantly with decision and coolness. They lost heavily from our shells. General Sir George White, by driving the Boers back, accomplished his object and ended the fight.

The captured 18th Hussar officers are now prisoners at Pretoria.

DEATH OF GENERAL SYMONS.

General Symons is dead.

MAFEKING UNSURRENDERED BUT BURNING.

Mafeking, which has not surrendered, is now burning.

EXPECTED FALL OF MAFEKING.

General Cronje's shells are overpowering Mafeking, which is not expected to hold out.

CAPTURE OF A SQUADRON OF THE 18TH HUSSARS

AT THE FIRST FIGHT AT GLENCOE.

OTHER OFFICERS CAPTURED BY THE BOERS.

Oct. 26., Morning.

After General Joubert's first attack on Glencoe, the Boers captured an entire squadron of the 18th Hussars.

The Hussars pursued the Boers after nightfall, and have not been heard of since.

The officers captured were Colonel Moller, Major Greville, and Captain Pollok of the 18th Hussars.

Captain Lonsdale, Lieutenant LeMesurier, and Lieutenant Garvie of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Grimshaw and Lieutenant Majendie of the King's Royal Rifles, were also made prisoners.

GENERAL SYMONS' CONDITION.

THE BULLET EXTRACTED.

The bullet has been extracted from General Symons' wound and he is progressing favourably.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GOOD NEWS OF GENERAL SYMONS.

LONDON, Oct 25.

The doctors have succeeded in extracting the bullet from General Symons, who is now doing well.

DEATH OF GENERAL SYMONS.

General Sir Penn Symons is dead.

General Joubert considerately informed General White of the fact to-day.

GENERAL WHITE STRONGLY REINFORCED.

Large reinforcements of Infantry and Artillery have reached General White from Pietermaritzburg.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL YULE'S FORCE AT LADYSMITH.

General White telegraphs that General Yule and his force reached Ladysmith to-day after a most arduous night-march in tremendous rain.

The men are sorely fatigued but in good spirits, and only need rest.

ANOTHER GORDON OFFICER DEAD.

Oct. 25.

Lieutenant Campbell, of the Gordon Highlanders, has died of his wounds.

WHITE AND YULE JOIN HANDS.

General White telegraphs this afternoon that his advance-guard has come in touch with General Yule's force, which was halted at the Sunday River.

General White has occupied all the strong positions along the road to Ladysmith, regarding which no anxiety need be felt.

GENERAL WHITE'S LOSSES ON TUESDAY

General White's losses at Rietfontein yesterday were 13 killed and 96 wounded.

The killed included Lieut.-Col. Wilford, the Gloucesters.

The wounded included Lieut. S. W. Douglas, 42nd Field Battery of Artillery.

Major A. J. Abdy, 53rd Field Battery.

Lieutenant A. M. Perreau, 53rd Field Battery.

Lieutenant G. H. St. hart, 34th Field Battery.

2nd-Lieutenant Holford, 19th Hussars.

Lieutenant C. J. Hickie, the Gloucesters.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF PRISONERS BY THE BOERS.

The War Office learns unofficially that Captain M. R. E. Lonsdale, Lieutenant F. N. LeMesurier, Lieutenant C. Garvie, and Lieutenant C. T. W. Grimshaw, of the Dublin Fusiliers, Lieutenant B. J. Majendie, King's Royal Rifles, and Moellp (sic) ? Colonel Moller, Major H. A. Greville and Captain W. P. Pollok, of the 18th Hussars, have all been taken prisoners.

The War Office presumes that the whole of the squadron they commanded in the pursuit of the enemy at Glencoe are prisoners also.

OVERTIME AT PORTSMOUTH.

Overtime has been ordered at Portsmouth Dockyard to prepare the St. George and other cruisers for sea.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A train-load of British prisoners, including nine officers of the 18th Hussars and Dublin Fusiliers who were captured while pursuing the enemy after the fight at Glencoe on Friday, have arrived at Pretoria, where they were received by a great crowd in solemn silence. They are now confined in the Grand Stand at the Race Course.

It is supposed that the Dublin Fusiliers who were captured were acting as Mounted Infantry.

GALLANT FEAT OF A SERGEANT AND THIRTY MEN.

Thirty of the 18th Hussars under a Sergeant have reached Ladysmith, having gallantly fought their way through the enemy.

BOMBARDMENT OF MAFEKING.

The bombardment of Mafeking began on the morning of the 24th inst.

The women and children were allowed time to leave the place.

THE BOERS IN ZULULAND.

A large Boer commando is approaching Melmoth in Zululand.

MICHAEL DAVITT RESIGNS HIS SEAT.

Michael Davitt has resigned his seat in Parliament as a protest against the injustice of the Boer War.

ANOTHER INDIAN OFFICER FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

Colonel Sandbach's services have been applied for in South Africa, and, with the consent of the Viceroy, he is leaving India to join the expedition at an early date.

INDIAN CONTINGENT.

NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a copy of a telegram from the General Officer Commanding the troops in Natal to the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Ladysmith, 25th October—The following are the casualties amongst the Indian troops at Rietfontein, near Ladysmith, yesterday :—

At Rietfontein.

On 24th October.

19th Hussars—Sergeant-Farrier W. Mer, killed; Lieutenant A. Holford, wounded slightly; Privates C. Boston, wounded slightly; H. Churchill, wounded slightly.

42nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery—Lieutenant S. W. Douglas, wounded slightly; George Arthur Crossley, severely.

53rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery—Major Abdy, wounded slightly; Lieut. Arthur Perreau, wounded severely (bullet-wound in right leg); Lieut. George Stobart, wounded slightly.

Ammunition Column, R. A.—Driver J. Steedy, wounded; Driver H. Gauntlett, wounded.

1st Battalion, Devonshire Regt.—Privates William Winsor killed; Privates Harry Bremford, Richard Bray, Christopher Burns, George Bovitt, James Harrison, wounded.

1st Bat., Gloucestershire Regt.—Lt.-Col. Edmund Percival Wilford, killed; Lce.-Corpl. Thomas Bradley, Ptes. Benjamin Offer, Charles Miles, Henry Thomas, William Gubbins, John Shelley killed.

Wounded.—Lieut. Carlos Hickie, slightly; Col.-Sergt. John Savage; Sergts Wm. Tomlins, Alfred Abel, Charles Spencer; Corpls. Henry Bunyan and Edward Carr; Lce-Cpls. Ernest Watkins, Thomas Weaving, William Keewood; Drummer Frank Harvey; Ptes. Frederick Fry, W. Hays, John Cobb, H. Arthurs, F. Leach, Geo. Messenger, Daniel Walker, Geo. Douglas, Henry Underwood, Andrew Willcox, John Ball, Charles Kenny, Thomas Parsons, Wm. Morse, Wm. Peapell, James Cox, Wm Stafford, Henry Cratchly, Wm Couzens (since dead), Wm. Greening, James Harvey, Henry Lacey, George Pratley, Herbert Stephens, Edward Cole, Charles Bryant, Edward Preedy, George Rice, Albert Stone, George Turner, Charles Bennett, Henry Gubbins, Fredk. Hayward, Henry Mapstone, Wm. Morris, Charles Penny, George Pike, Charles Price, Edward Tainton, Charles Witts.

War Store—George Heskins, Charles Waddingham, Arthur Tyler, George Perry, T. Hodges, Lce.-Cpl. Alfred Robinson, Pte. Edward Walters (missing), and Wm. Stephens, wounded.

THE ELANDSLAAGTE BATTLE.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The *Pioneer*'s correspondent wires, London, 25th October :—

The *Times*' special correspondent at Elandslaagte, describing the battle, says :—After our first Battery came into action at 4 p.m. a body of mounted Boers broke into retreat. This was a ruse by which it was hoped to draw off a part of our attacking force, they themselves galloping back into position on the reverse side of the hill. The enemy's guns then ceased firing, while our artillery, now having two batteries in action, prepared the way for the infantry assault by bursting shrapnel along the Boer position. The thunderclouds behind the hills made an ominous background for the lurid light of the bursting shells.

It was evident that the attack must be pressed home before night; so after half an hour's preparation the infantry got orders to advance. The Devonshire Regiment were given the task of delivering the front attack, with the Manchesters, supported by the Gordons on the right flank, for which they had to make a wide detour.

This was at 4.30 p.m. and rain fell in deluges a quarter of an hour later.

As the Infantry attack developed the enemy brought forward three guns into position and commenced shelling the advancing lines.

The Devons, who were stolidly pushing across an open cutting, with impeding wire entanglements put up by enemy, were extended as much as possible, this being the only method by which men could hope to face the Mauser and Maxim fire.

Nothing could be finer than the undaunted front this battalion displayed while edging forward against the fire poured upon them by the modern arms.

The Gordons, skirting the Batteries in action, cut in on the left of the Manchesters and marched steadily in company of column until the boulder-strewn neck of the enemy's ridge was reached. This point was three-quarters of a mile from the Boer guns in front of the Gordons. From this position there were three successive ridges running diagonally across the flat hill-top, each commanded by the one behind it. The hill itself was one mass of boulders.

The regiment was many times driven back, yet, righting themselves, the troops on the summit steadily pushed on. The first ridge was already shambles, but the weight of numbers carried the men on.

It had ceased to be a General's battle; everything depended on the company and even the section commanders, and gallantly the officers and non-commissioned officers did the work if the men wavered or stuck to cover.

The officers sacrificed themselves for example.

The enemy stood to the position with grim and magnificent persistency. Their last stand above the laager was one of the finest pieces of fighting in the records of modern times.

Despite the united attack of the storming regiments, which trained their guns on them at point-blank range, they checked the advance for half-an-hour.

At six o'clock the bugles rang the advance. The fixed bayonets gleamed amid the boulders through the fading light and the men sprang up to fall like rabbits.

The bugle sounded again and again, and the Highlanders shouting, and cheering madly, dashed over the breast work, and, while the skirling pipes sounded, the main kopje was taken, with "Majuba" on the lips of the men who carried the laager with the bayonets, and white handkerchiefs fluttered to show that the enemy had surrendered. The main remnant pouring over the hillside were pounced upon by our cavalry.

The hillside was strewn with dead and wounded. The enemy's guns were fought splendidly and their losses were heavy.

Midnight.—The hospital train has carried ninety of our wounded to Ladysmith, but it is to be feared that the total will double this.

London, 26th October.—The *Times*' correspondent at De Aar wires that dissatisfaction in the Free State is on the increase. The burghers feel they are entered in a hopeless struggle since the reports of Glencoe and Elandslaagte have got abroad, and Free State Commissariat is much inferior to the Transvaal at Naauw Poort.

The Dutch freely state that President Steyn received fifty thousands to induce his country to join the Transvaal.

News from Mafeking on the 18th by runners states that Cronje had withdrawn a large proportion of his force.

It was believed heavy fighting elsewhere necessitated this, or that it was a Boer ruse.

The investing Boers had 4,800 men and seven guns.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PURSUIT OF THE KHALIFA ABANDONED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Khalifa has left Gebelkebir and the Sirdar has decided not to pursue him, and has ordered the troops to return to Omdurman.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes :—

Irish Ivy	1
Airs and Graces	2
Mazeppa	3

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Grant Allen, the author.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left here at 2 a.m. to-day.

THE MULLAH POWINDAH RETIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

The Mullah Powindah's gathering at Abwadwan is reported dispersed without visiting Khaisera, and the Mullah has returned to his home.

KAFIRS SETTLING NEAR CHITRAL.

Kafir refugees from Afghanistan are now settling in the Bimbaret Valley, near Chitral, where they are extending cultivation and have founded a prosperous village, which contains, amongst others, the relatives of the celebrated Mara and most of the other principal men of the Batdek tribe.

FIRING ON THE DAK ON THE CHITRAL ROAD.

Two outrages, which occurred in the early part of the month on the Chitral Road, are now reported. In one the dak was fired on just beyond Chakdara, and one boy was killed and another wounded; the opportune arrival of some villagers, however, preventing further casualties and looting. In the other outrage a Khatak carrier was found murdered on the road between Robat and Sado. A bad character, who is believed to have been connected with these outrages, has been arrested.

SERVICE ITEMS: MILITARY.

Lieutenant Stoddart, 1st Wiltshires, joins the Chinese Regiment at Wei-hai-wei.

Captain Agnew, A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief, is ordered to South Africa to rejoin the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the tenure of his present appointment having expired.

Lieutenant Donaldson, 9th Native Mountain Battery, is transferred home.

DISARMAMENT OF THE CHIN HILLS TRIBES.

RANGOON, Oct. 26.

One hundred rifles, under Captain Sillery, left Falam on the 21st instant, for the Ramklao tract, Southern Chin Hills, to carry on disarmament operations.

One hundred rifles under Mr. Fowler, officiating Superintendent, Chin Hills, left Haka on the 25th for Klanklang village on a similar mission.

The two columns will join at Lonyert and march thence to Tao, where they will meet Captain Cole, from the Lushai Hills, in the early part of November and concert measures for further disarmament.

CRICKET AT PATIALA.

PATIALA vs. PARSIS.

PATIALA, Oct. 25.

The Parsis made 141. Colabawala played magnificently and made 33 (not out); Homi Kanga 20; Bulsara 17, which included four fours; Patel 16, Kharas 10. Mehta bowled remarkably well and took nine wickets for 34, a phenomenal average; Hearne one wicket for 10, Brockwell one for 47.

Patiala commenced their second innings by sending in Brockwell and Mistri against the trundling of Driver and Bulsara, and scored 234 with six wickets down. Brockwell remained at the wicket for four hours and compiled 134 (not out), playing faultless and correct first-class cricket. His corner-cuts and leg-strokes were much admired. Hearne ran up 19 by cautious play; Badesiram made 30 in free style, Williams 15; Billimoria had bad luck and was declared "run out." Homi Kanga fielded splendidly and saved 50 runs. Bulsara's and (captain) Kanga's fielding was noteworthy. Kharas made a beautiful low catch at long.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 26.

There were 6 cases and 8 deaths in the City to-day, the total mortality being 13; in the Cantonment 1 case; in the district 97 cases and 82 deaths.

I. M. S. SPORTS AT YERROWDA.

Some I. M. S. Across-Country Sports were held at Yerrowda this afternoon, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen from Kirkee and Poona turned out to witness them. The course was nicely laid out by Colonel Bull, I.M.S. The four events on the card all filled well. The first event was the Jumping Competition for Horses, and ten entered. This was won by Mr. Grayson's Hussoor, Colonel Bull's Babel being second. Captain Loch, on Duke, broke his saddle-girths and slipped off at the gate. In the Jumping Competition for Ponies fourteen entered. This was won by Mr. Barnes' Silver King, Captain Kysons' Merry Maid being second. In the Paperchase for Horses eight entered. This was won by Captain Graham's Flycatcher by half a length from Colonel Bull's Babel; Mrs. Ostermayer's Sunshine, ridden by Captain Brogan, third, ten lengths off. In the Paperchase for Ponies eight entered, and this event was won by Mr. Grayson's Jerry, Mr. Sargent's Wooly Bear 2nd, and Captain Swinton's Fizzer, 3rd.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93 3-8
Bar Silver	26 5-8

The sum of about £230,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

RAIN IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Heavy rain fell yesterday in Dharwar, the Kanara country, Ratnagiri and other districts of the Southern parts of the Presidency. The sky was overcast giving promise of more rain.

MILITARY NOTES.

39th Garhwal Rifles.—Captain Evatt, to be 2nd-in-Command and to remain seconded. Major Twigg from the 12th Bengal Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem.

19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Wylde, from the Unattached List, is posted as supernumerary.

2-2nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant Harcourt, from the 2-3rd Gurkhas, to be Wing Officer.

1-4th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant Sanford, from the 2nd Battalion, to be Wing Officer.

2-4th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant Sealy, from the 1st Battalion to be Wing Officer.

Captain FitzRoy, Royal Garrison Artillery, on leave at Home, on promotion, is transferred from No. 3 Mountain Battery, Bara Gali, to No. 10 Company, Western Division, R. G. A., Devonport.

Major Tyndale Biscoe, Royal Field Artillery, on promotion from the Depot, Royal Horse Artillery, Woolwich, is posted to the 71st Battery, R. F. A., Mooltan.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cleeve, Royal Garrison Artillery, on leave in England, from the Mountain Artillery in India, is posted to the Garrison Artillary at Leith.

The question regarding the exemption of native military pensioners from payment of money securities with civil officers frequently demand of them as a condition of employment is still sunder consideration.

The Government of India have decided not to give an Adjutant to the Punjab Light Horse until the corps has reached the prescribed strength.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty :—Lieutenant-Colonels Barr (Political employ) Leapingwell, I.M.S., and Townshend, Central India Horse; Majors Bowring, 18th Bengal Infantry, Turner, 26th Bombay Infantry, Boswell, 33rd Bengal Infantry, Sutton, 27th Madras Infantry, and Stuart R. E.; Captains Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers Thompson, 2-1st Gurkhas, and Badcock, S. C., (Commissariat Department); Lieutenants Cheyne, 15th Bengal Lancers, Swan, S.C. (Commissariat Department). Wetherall and Barton, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent; and 2nd-Lieutenant Hogge, Unattached List.

Lieutenant Cullen, 32nd Bengal Infantry, returns for the purpose of completing his leave in India.

The following remain at home on extended leave :—Captain MacMullen, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for three months; Major Priestly, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Captains Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry, and Carnegy, 21st Bombay Infantry, for two months.

The tour of the Principal Veterinary Officer in India is as follows :—Umballa, 24th October to 9th November; Karnal, 10th November; Delhi, 11th to 13th November; Hapur, 13th to 14th; Meerut, 15th to 22nd; Saharanpore, 23rd; Fyzabad, 24th to 27th; Lucknow, 28th November to 4th December; Cawnpore, 5th December until further notice.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER, 1899.

First Day.

The Debut Stakes—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 10.

11 Mr F Ebrahim's g g h Barrister 5 years.

The Arab Pony Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 7.

8 Mr Farmer's b a h Karthala (by wire.)

9 Mr Shaik Essa bin Khalifa's b a h Nepal (by wire.)

The Medium Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 5.

6 Mr Flower's b a h Duke 13-3.

The Little Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 6.

7 Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a h Anaiza (by wire.)

The Auction Stakes—Distance ½ mile.

1st Entries 5.

6 Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a h Sachin 13,3. Rs. 500.

Second Day.

The Arab Plate—Distance 1¼ mile.

1st Entries 3.

4 Mr Moochool Shah's b ch g Sachin aged.

5 Mr Farmer's b a h Kapurthala (by wire)

6 Mr Shaik Essa bin Khalifa's b a h Nepal (by wire.)

The Little Maiden Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 2.

3 Messrs G K and D D's g a h Chauvhan 13-2.

The Small Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 4.

5 Mr Allen's b aus m Nydia 13-2 aged.

Third Day.

The Grand Stand Plate—Distance 1½ mile.

1st Entries 4.

5 Mr Moochool Shah's b ch g Sachin aged.

6 Mr Farmer's b a h Kapurthala (by wire.)

7 Mr Shaik Essa bin Khalifa's b a h Nepal (by wire)

The Maiden Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 4.

5 Mr Flower's b a h Duke 13-3.

The Little Waler Plate—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 3.

4 Mr Mill's b aus m Peggy (by wire.)

CECIL GRAY,
Secy, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 25th October, 1899.

The tender of the Colombo Commercial Company for the erection of the proposed Masonic Temple on Galle Face, at a sum of Rs. 33,500, has been accepted. It is anticipated that a total sum of Rs. 40,000 will have to be expended, before the structure is built and properly furnished.

A Report having reached Government that the Mullah Powindah has collected some thousand men in the Kaisera valley, it has been deemed prudent as a precautionary measure to move forward a force consisting of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, and the 4th Sikh Infantry, the whole under the command of Colonel Pollock. According to the Mullah's own version his object is merely to pursue and punish some thieves, but he is mixed up in the quarrels of the rival sections of Waziris and altogether is a notorious mischief-maker. At the same time it is desirable to emphasise the fact that the move of troops is within the British border, that it is merely precautionary, and that no disturbance is anticipated.

DEATH OF GRANT ALLEN.

A Reuter telegram announces the death of Mr. Grant Allen, the famous author. It has been said that each person should endeavour to know something about everything and everything about something. Mr. Grant Allen certainly appears to have carried out the former part of this valuable piece of advice. It may be doubted whether he knows any one subject completely in the same thorough way in which Huxley knows comparative anatomy or Ruskin "the stones of Venice"; but he certainly wrote with amazing cleverness and some knowledge on a greater variety of subjects than perhaps any other man in England. It was almost impossible to take up any magazine or review without seeing an article by Mr. Grant Allen. He was perpetually turning up, as it were, round the corner or behind the wall. Now it is fetish worship, then modern marriage, anon a glorification of Herbert Spencer, and then again a fulmination against Mr. Freeman's Teutonism. Only Mr. Andrew Lang can rival him in versatility, and even he confines himself to fewer subjects than did Mr. Grant Allen.

Grant Allen was born at Kingston, in Canada, in 1848; a town now becoming quite noted as a University centre. He had an Oxford education; and in 1873, at the early age of 25 was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Spanish Town, Jamaica. He became the principal of the College in 1874, and held that post until 1877. Later on Mr. Allen settled in England, where, like Mr. George Meredith, he has chosen for himself a pleasant home in the lovely Surrey hills. Every winter Mr. Grant Allen's delicate health compelled him to seek, like the swallow, a warmer clime. He usually repaired to the Riviera, where, amid the loveliness of Monaco, he carried on his literary activity while nursing his physical energy. He extended his winter tour to Egypt, where he discovered that the pyramids were a ghastly fraud, and the land of the Pharaohs a take in generally. He travelled a good deal in his native Canada and in the New England States; and his undoubtedly remarkable eye for scenery, as well as his knowledge of natural history, enabled him to give a description of that part of the world of a peculiarly accurate and realistic character. In particular, he has given an account of Concord, the classic home of Emerson and Thoreau, its trees, flowers, and general appearance, which is quite unrivalled for accuracy.

Mr. Grant Allen came early under the influence of Herbert Spencer; and, notwithstanding all that Mr. Lilly, Dr. Martineau, and the late T. H. Green have written about Mr. Spencer, still thinks him "our great philosopher." Mr. Allen swallowed Spencer outright, beginning with "Social Statics" and ending with the ethical and theological generalisations. And so Mr. Allen came to what is called agnosticism in philosophy, and to individualism in politics; two theories which fit into each other very well, but which at the present time are manifestly giving place to quite different conceptions.

Mr. Grant Allen by no means ignores politics and social movements. Politically he is a Radical of the Radicals, but his Radicalism is essentially of the older type, *i.e.*, it is Individualistic, like that of Mr. Spencer. He does not believe with Matthew Arnold that the State is a means of aiding in human perfection; but he took the old eighteenth century view that State action is always dangerous, and must be checked in the interest of a fancied liberty which, as a matter of fact, does not exist, and never did exist, for the mass of men. In truth, the modern idea—modern, and yet as old as the best Greek thought—of the organic nature of the State does not seem to have been grasped either by Mr. Spencer or his enthusiastic disciple.

The disciple was, however, more true to the master's earlier teaching than the master himself. It is well-known that in his "Social Statics" Mr. Spencer advocated the nationalisation of the land, and that recently he declared that while still "theoretically" in favour of that principle, yet "practically" he was against its application—a funny attitude for a "great philosopher" to take up. For what is a philosopher without logic?

Mr. Allen has written multitudes of articles and reviews, and not a few books. Among the latter are "Physiological Æsthetics," "The Colour Sense," "The Evolutionist at Large," "Vignettes from Nature," "Colours of Flowers," an interesting short "Life of Charles Darwin," and several novels, clever, modern, and sensational. As may be inferred from the titles and character of his books, he had one foot in the world of science, the other in that of literature. You could not call him a man of science in the sense in which Stokes, Thomson, or Huxley, is a man of science. He was rather a literary man with a love of nature and a keen faculty of observation, who had taken to writing about science. Such men cannot do the highest kind of work, and they tend invariably to become superficial; but they are usually stimulating and suggestive, and none more so than Mr. Grant Allen.

Like so many literary and scientific men of our time, Mr. Allen turns more and more to questions of society. He was specially interested in the marriage question, and inclined to think with Mrs. Caird that that important institution is at present a failure. He has lately been dabbling, on Spencerian lines, in the origin of religion; a subject about which, as Mr. Andrew Lang has shown, he knows nothing. He has been more fortunate in his researches into the Celtic elements in our population, and he has helped with other writers to damage seriously the pan-Teutonic structure laboriously reared by Mr. Freeman, and to show that England is as much Celtic as it is Teutonic. Mr. Allen glorifies the Celt and hates the Teuton, and he hails the coming good time when the Teuton, with his despotic aristocratic theories, shall be deposed, and the democratic Celt takes his place, and we shall all have access to the land and be happy ever after.

OUTRAGE IN BALUCHISTAN.

TRIAL OF GHAZIS.

SIBI, Oct., 24.

The trial has been concluded of two *Ghazis*, uncle and nephew, concerned on the late outrage near Sunari, in the Sind-Pishin section of the N.-W. Railway (the scene of the outrage of October, 1896, in which a European sub-platelayer, a Mahomedan station master and several of the menials of the establishment were cruelly murdered.) In the course of the trial, which was conducted by Captain Archer, Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent, Thal Chotiali district, it transpired that the two men were closely connected to the five *Ghazis* of the same tribe, the Tangiari section of the Marris, hanged and burned for the 1896 outrage; and the present outrage was committed for the purpose of avenging them. No political significance may be attached to the occurrence. Both men concerned were publicly hanged this morning. Securities will be taken from the remaining members of the family to prevent reprisals in future.—*Pioneer.*

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—All interested in the welfare on the Cotton Mill industry owe a deep debt of gratitude to you for your able advocacy of their cause.

I am in a position to state that, since the last meeting of the Millowners Association, many mill agents have consented to go on short time, which is the only true salvation of their mills. As to the export duty on cotton, may I ask what the Committee of the Millowner's Association and the Secretary are doing? I think it is high time that the Secretary should bring this subject before the Committee for deliberation and then a special meeting of the Association might be called to discuss the question, and, if agreeable to them, to adopt a memorial to the Viceroy praying that a heavy export duty be laid on cotton to save the industry from total ruin. They should also pray for the suspension, if not the abolition, of excess duty on all cloth locally manufactured—Yours &c.,

Matheran, Oct. 25. A. B. C.

A meeting of the Madras Landholders Association was held on Wednesday, the Rajah of Venkatagiri in the chair. The Rajah made a long speech thanking the Government of Madras for the recent Court of Wards Amendment Act. He also thanked Government for its declared intention of taking action to declare the inalienability and impracticability of the Zemindaris which had been threatened by the Privy Council in its decision in the Pittapore Zemindari case. The rest of the speech was devoted to a criticism of the Madras Tenancy Bill now under consideration in the Legislative Department. A committee was then appointed to consider and report upon the Bill.

THE BOER ANNEXATIONS.

RETURNING TO THEIR FIRST LOVES.

The desire of the Boers to annex Bechuanaland is an old one. After 1881 they showed a marked determination to improve their position by extending their borders. Mr. Bryce tells us, in his "Impressions of South Africa," that with this view "bands of Boer raiders entered Bechuanaland, seized land or obtained grants of land by the usual devices, required the chiefs to acknowledge their supremacy, and proceeded to establish two petty republics, one called Stellaland, round the village of Vryburg, north of Kimberley, and the other, farther north, called Goshen" (both now parts of British Bechuanaland. "These violent proceedings, which were not only injurious to the natives, but were obviously part of a plan to add Bechuanaland to the Transvaal territories, and close against the English the path to those northern regions in which Britain was already interested, roused the British Government. In the end of 1884, an expedition, led by Sir Charles Warren, entered Bechuanaland. The freebooters of the two republics retired before it, and the districts they had occupied were erected into a Crown Colony under the name of British Bechuanaland." This is the tract that President Kruger wants again to lay hands on. An attempt was also made by the Transvaal Boers to trek north into Mashonaland and occupy it. Boer adventurers entered Zululand, peacefully enough, later came Boer auxiliaries to take part in the quarrels of the Native Chiefs. They gradually established a sort of republic in the north of Zululand, when England woke up, interfered, and limited them to about three thousand square miles of the territory, which in 1888 merged itself in the Transvaal.

Griqualand West, which the Transvaal now announces it will also annex, lies west of the Orange-Free State, and north of the Orange River, with the Vaal running through its eastern side. Kimberley and the Diamond Mines are, no doubt, the chief object of the annexation. We may again quote Mr. Bryce, who plainly shows how conflicting claims to this territory were reconciled :—"In 1869 and 1870 a sudden rush began from all parts of South Africa to a small district between the Modder and the Vaal rivers, (where the town of Kimberley now stands), in which diamonds had been discovered. . . . A question at once arose as to its ownership. The Orange Free State claimed it, but it was also claimed by a Griqua (half-breed) captain named Nicholas Waterboer, and by a Batlapin chief, as well as by the Transvaal Republic. The claims of the last-named state were disposed of by the decision of the Governor of Natal, who had been recognised as arbitrator by the Griquas, the Batlapins, and the President of the Republic. He awarded the tract in dispute to Waterboer, thereby cutting out the Free State, which had not been a party to the arbitration; and Waterboer placed himself under the British Government, which presently erected the country into a Crown Colony under the name of Griqualand West. This was in 1871. The Free State protested, and was after a time able to appeal to a judgment delivered by a British Court, which found that Waterboer had never enjoyed any right in the territory. However the Colony had by this time been set up and the British flag displayed. The British Government . . . . offered the Free State a sum of ninety thousand pounds in settlement of whatever claims it might possess. The acceptance by the Free State in 1876 of this sum closed the controversy, though a sense of injustice continued to rankle in the breasts of some of the citizens of the Republic . . . . The retention of Griqualand West caused, before long, the acquisition of Bechuanaland." And now the Boer invasion of Natal suggests to the two Republics to proclaim themselves annexers of the territories they have long coveted.

The claim put forward on behalf of the Orange Free State to annex land north of the Orange River is clearly founded on an attempt to conquer and possess Basutoland. In 1858 the Free State and Moshesh, the Basuto Chief, came into conflict over land claimed by Free State settlers, and war broke out. Basutoland was invaded as far as Thaba Bosiyo, but the Free Staters had to hurry back to save their own farms, to seize which the simple Basuto Chief Moshesh had sent bands of horsemen. Then the Free State appealed to the Cape to protect them against Moshesh, and the Governor of Cape Colony arranged a new frontier. In 1865, however, peace was again broken, and again the Cape was called upon to decide between them, but with very little success, for in 1868 the Free State was on the point of destroying the Basuto power, when Moshesh asked the High Commissioner to extend his protection to his people. The High Commissioner cordially acceded to this request and the Basutos were declared British subjects. The Free State was left land along the north bank of the Caledon River, but it had to give up its hopes of conquest and extension towards the sea.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORT.

NEW USE FOR TRACTION ENGINES.

Extensive and far-seeing as the transport arrangements made by the War Office Commissariat are, they are not complete at present. The primary difficulty is the question of actual transport of ammunition and stores in Transvaal soil. To feed and equip an army corps in movement many miles from the sea is a great task; for it means rations for nearly 40,000 men scattered over an extensive area, and forage for all the horses. The wagons of the Army Medical and Ordnance Store departments have to be transported, and there are camp equipment, shot and shell, and heavy guns to be moved from place to place. The vast importance of good transport arrangements is obvious.

The Government are purchasing horses and mules for delivery at the seat of war in quantities which have exceeded all preliminary expectation; but still more are wanted. Would not, then, traction engines be useful? At the War Office such a suggestion meets with the warmest approval, though it is pointed out that some initial impediment would arise if the engines had to be conveyed long distances. But there are perhaps some engines owned by private persons in South Africa who would be willing to lend them to the Government.

The Ordnance Department in Pall Mall are, it seems, of opinion that some of the roads in the Transvaal will be quite amenable to the tires of heavy traction engines. It is pointed out that nearly all modern tractions are fitted with winding drums for use at steep gradients; by taking the engine to the summit of the incline, and by attaching a steel rope to the stores at the bottom, the latter can be efficaciously hauled up.

There is undoubtedly a chance here for some patriotic capitalist. Steam or motor engines are of far greater value to our War Office just now than offers of raising Volunteer corps. Who will offer good traction-engines to Pall Mall?

King Alexander personally opened the Skuptschina on Oct. 4, and in his speech from the throne pointed out that Servia's relations with all foreign States were in complete unison with the steadfast endeavours of Servia to be an element of order, peace, and civilisation in the Balkans, and to maintain the best relations with neighbouring States. His Majesty then spoke in cordial terms of the Peace Conference which had sprung out of the Czar's magnanimous initiative, and which was so fraught with benefits for international relations. By means of measures concerted between Turkey and Servia it was intended to obviate the repetition of the frontier conflicts, which had, indeed, their origin in local causes. The King then alluded to the important results attained by the carrying through of the Government programme—namely, the development of the army, the raising of the material condition of the people, and the return of the people from political agitation to productive work. "These results," continued his Majesty, "this loyalty of the people to the national dynasty, were not agreeable to those subversive elements which, with a view to the destruction of legal order, resorted to conspiracy, and hired the arm of a venal individual to assassinate King Milan, whose life was so precious to me, to the army, and the people. To this was due the proclamation of the state of siege, which has, however, since been raised, but still requires the supplementary sanction of the Skuptschina." His Majesty concluded by requesting the deputies to continue their legislative labours in their former spirit for the careful examination of the measures submitted to them. The speech was hailed with loud cheers, and the King was joyfully acclaimed as he drove away through the town.

ESTIMATE OF THE SEASON'S CROPS.

COTTON.

THE preliminary memorandum on the cotton crop, which was issued on the 25th August, was written when the prospects, though still fair, were dependent on the quantity and distribution of the rain to the end of September. There has unfortunately been little or no rain since then in the regions in which cotton is most extensively grown, and the present position of the crop is extremely bad almost everywhere, except in Madras. In the Central Provinces the western districts, where cotton is mainly grown, have suffered badly from continued drought, and the crop will be perhaps half the average; in Berar it will be less than that; while in Gujarat (Bombay) the area which is covered with cotton represents less than a third of the average, and on that area the plants are in bad condition. In the Bombay Deccan also (Khandesh) the plant on the contracted area sown (about three-fourths of the average) is reported to be in a bad state, though it may be hoped that the rain which has fallen in that tract during October may have resulted in some improvement. In Sind the cotton-growing area is only a third of the average. In the Panjab cotton has been grown on an area which is about a fourth smaller than the average, and conditions are so adverse that perhaps not more than half an average crop may be expected. On unirrigated land in most places the crop has more or less failed, and it is not good even on irrigated land, the canals having in various places failed to give water in consequence of the prolonged drought. In the western tracts of the North-Western Provinces, which are the principal cotton-growing section of those provinces, an injurious excess of rainyearly in the season was followed by an injurious drought, and the crop is not expected to be more than three-fifths of the average. Madras, as observed above, stands out as an exception to what may be termed the disastrous conditions generally prevailing. There the timely rain of September and October was most useful, and the condition of the crop is good everywhere. The area sown is comparatively small so far, but sowings in the southern districts had hardly begun when the reports were made.

THE PROVINCIAL REPORTS

are summarised below:—

In the Punjab the area under cotton is about three-fourths of the average and slightly less than the area sown last year. When the first forecast was written the crop on irrigated lands was still in good condition, but rain was urgently needed. There has, however, been little or no rain since, and there is hardly any hope for the crop on lands dependent on the rainfall, while even on irrigated lands the crop has suffered serious injury, owing to the failure of the canals in various places.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh much injury was done to the crop in the early part of the season by excessive rain. This was followed in the western districts, where cotton is mainly grown, by prolonged drought and dry winds, resulting in further injury. Prospects are bad, but not so bad as in the Punjab, for there has been no failure of canals and on irrigated land the plant remains in good condition. The yield is estimated to be 60 per cent of an average crop in the western districts and to vary from 63 to 75 per cent elsewhere.

In the Central Provinces an area was sown materially in excess of the average, but the season has been adverse, especially so in the western districts where most of the cotton growing area is to be found. In these districts there was practically no rain in July and quite insufficient showers in August and September. Nor has there been any improvement during the present month, and it is improbable that the yield in these districts will appreciably exceed half an average crop. In the eastern districts a much better result will be obtained, but the area placed under cotton in those tracts is comparatively small.

In Berar a contracted area was sown owing to the absence of seasonable rain when sowings were made; and the season has continued to be adverse to the present time, inadequate showers alternating with prolonged drought and heat under whose influence the plants have withered, the crop being entirely lost on light soils. In one district (Wun) a yield of between 50 and 60 per cent of the average is expected, but elsewhere it will be very much smaller, falling as low as one-tenth of an average in some districts. In Bombay the late

COTTON CROP IN GUJARAT,

is estimated to cover about 725,000 acres, being only a third of the average, and the conditions are extremely bad, this tract having had hardly any rain during the season. The crop is stated to be withered or to be withering everywhere except in Broach and Surat, where it is said to be in fair condition, while in some places in Native Gujarat no cotton was sown owing to the absence of rain. In the Karnatak the area sown, three-fourths of which are in the Dharwar district, is less than half the average, but here the condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good, and sowing have been made during the recent rain. In Sind, the area sown is no more than a third of the average; the crop is reported to be in fair condition. In the Deccan the prospects of the early sown crop are not good. The area sown in Khandesh is three-fourths of the average, and the rainfall has been so inadequate that a very limited yield is expected.

In Madras the area is about three-fourths of the average. With a good season since August, and under the stimulus of rising prices, sowings may be still more extensively made in the southern districts where the sowing of cotton had hardly begun at the date of report. The crop is in good condition everywhere.

In Burma, where, however, the growth of cotton is limited, prospects have improved with seasonable rainfall, and though in places the crop has been affected by drought, it is in fair condition on the whole.

INDIGO.

This summary includes the first forecast of the crop in Bengal and Madras, the second for the Punjab, and the final estimates for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. On the whole the conditions of the season throughout Northern India and Madras were adverse, and the prospects and results of the crop most unfavourable.

In Bengal the area under indigo was comparatively small, the contraction being ascribed rather to the decline of cultivation in Lower Bengal than to unfavourable seasonal conditions. The season when sowings were made was promising, but excessive rain followed during the monsoon, flooding the plant and seriously affecting the prospects of the crop. It is expected that the yield will not exceed three-fifths of the average for Bengal and Bihar generally, and that it will be even smaller in the important indigo-growing districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. The production is estimated at 15,000 maunds for Lower Bengal and 50,000 maunds for Bihar.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area sown was also greatly contracted, amounting to little more than half the average of the preceding five years. The decline, which is general, is due to a discouraging level of prices rather than to seasonal conditions. The crop continued in good condition until the end of June, but excessive rain fell in July and seriously injured the plant everywhere, especially in the eastern districts. The rains then fell away and the drought, particularly in Agra and Meerut, added to the injury done by heavy rain. Manufacture was conducted, however, under good conditions, and the production generally was better than might have been expected. In the eastern districts (Benares and Gorakhpur) it was not more than 45 per cent of the average; in Agra and Rohilkhand it was 55 per cent; but in Meerut, Oudh, and Allahabad it was from 60 to 70 per cent. The quantity produced is estimated to approximate to 27,000 maunds.

In the Punjab the crop, sown on a contracted area estimated at 47,100 acres, suffered from the absence of rain and the stoppage of canal irrigation in Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan. In some unirrigated tracts the crop failed entirely, and on the whole the prospects are not good.

In Madras the area sown to the end of August was 40 per cent below the average, the reduction being due to the generally unfavourable season when sowings were made. Most of the contraction was inthe Deccan districts where the crop at the time of report (12th September) was in very bad condition. But there has been good rain in those districts during the month which has passed, and it may be anticipated that the yield will not be at all as poor as seemed

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday, 27th October, 1899.

Vigil of Saints Simon and Jude, Apostles and Martyrs.

6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Hymns 435 and 431.

Saturday, 28th October.

Festival of Saints Simon and Jude.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 44, 1, 321 and 259.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Afghan Memorial Church.

Festival of S. S. Simon and Jude, App. MM.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

4-30 p.m.—Evensong.

"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

RETURN OF THE TRANSPORT VADALA.

THE hired transport Vadala, Captain S. Boon, arrived in harbour this morning. She left Bombay on the 21st ultimo with a squadron of the 19th Hussars, and arrived at Durban on the 6th inst. After disembarking the troops, she left on her return voyage on the 7th inst. After her arrival in Bombay harbour, a number of carpenters and coolies were sent on board from the Government Dockyard to remove the fittings, after completion of which she will begin loading for Zanzibar, etc.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE CALCUTTA MEDAL.

THE annual competition for the Calcutta Silver Medal was played yesterday morning. The entrants were numerous. Owing to large patches of the maidan being occupied by tents the course has had to be altered, and at present is not nearly so good as it was a month ago. The ground is very hard, and some of the greens very rough, imparting to putting an element of luck. Although the bogey for the course as now marked out would not be more than 39, the players found this department of the game very detrimental to good scoring. Dr. MacDonald and Mr. J. Stiven both returned a score of 41, playing from scratch; while Mr. A. E. Bice and Captain L. Wibner tied for second place with 42. The latter would have won easily if he had not come hopelessly to grief at the ninth hole. The best scores were:—

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Dr MacDonald	41	scratch	41
Mr J Stiven	41	scratch	41
Mr A E Bice	44	2	42
Capt Wibner	45	3	42
Capt Rogers	45	2	43
Mr J C Riddle	45	2	43
Mr King	50	7	43
Mr C H Boggs	45	1	44
Mr W E Young	46	2	44
Mr A T Spalding	48	3	45

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern			
Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Falnaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambhatwada	7	2	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	5
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	3	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	2
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	18
Total	33	14	103
Total plague deaths to date	59,896	52,839	
Same date last year	23	14	93

THE LEONID METEORIC SHOWER.

COMETS have been for about two hundred years recognized as cosmical bodies, often travelling in regular orbits round the Sun; but that swarms of meteoric bodies move in a similar manner has been known during only the last sixty years. Interplanetary space is tenanted by shoals of moving bodies, exceedingly small in mass and dimension as compared with the planets. Multitudes of these minute bodies collide with the Earth if she happens to travel through a shoal of them; and by their impact with the upper regions of our atmosphere, and by friction in passing swiftly through it these bodies are heated to incandescence, thus presenting the luminous phenomenon commonly known as Shooting Stars. For the most part they are consumed or dissipated before reaching the solid surface of our planet. The first definite establishment of the relation of such a swarm of meteors to the solar system is principally due to the labours of Professor Newton of Yale University, in the case of the November meteors. The recurrence of the shower as seen in the United States, 13th November 1833 on about the same day of the year that a like shower had been witnessed by Humboldt and Boupland in South America 34 years earlier (12th November 1799), led to a careful examination of previous accounts, and to the discovery of evidence that a shower radiates from the same point in the heavens about that time every 33 or 34 years. The point from which the November meteors seem to radiate is situate in the constellation Leo, and the meteors of this shower are therefore known as Leonids. They are known to have fallen at 33 year intervals since A. D. 902. Meteors when encountered by our atmosphere are moving through space in lines essentially parallel; and if the apparent path of each meteor in the heavens is carefully laid down on a chart, the seeming radiation from a central point, which is due to perspective effect, is made clear. These apparent paths are the projected sections of orbits described by the meteors round the Sun while intersecting the earth's orbit. If a meteor were met by the Earth head on, it would of course be charted as a mere point at the radiant; those meteors nearest to this position have their luminous courses most foreshortened; while those farthest from the radiant are visible through the longest apparent course among the stars.

This year we shall pass so near the densest portion of the swarm that notwithstanding the presence of the Moon in the sky a remarkable display is likely to be witnessed. In 1832, even one year before the great shower of 1833, on the night of November 11th, the workmen engaged in laying the foundation of a new bridge over the river Vienne observed the firmament brilliant with meteors, which at first only amused them, but after some hours the number and splendour of these luminous appearances were so greatly augmented that the people were seized with panic, and so great was their terror that they abandoned their labour and flew to their families exclaiming that the end of the world had arrived. In 1835 also, one year before the great shower of 1866, according to one description "the heavens were in a blaze with shooting stars" on the morning of the 13 h November. In November 1866, over ten thousand meteors were observed by Schmidt at Athens during a vigil of eleven hours, and Pickering at Harvard Observatory recorded no less than 800 shooting stars last year, the avant couriers of those to visit us this November.

The November meteors may be divided in two classes, the Ortho-Leonids and the Clino-Leonids.

The former are those Leonids which pursue their course in their great orbit undisturbed and cross the path of the earth every 33 1-4 years. These furnish the main meteoric showers for at least two consecutive years, since the length of the swarm is such that the earth reaches the same point in her orbit more than once before the long stream of meteors has passed that point. Besides these Ortho-Leonids which continue to travel exactly along the same orbit like a periodic comet, there are other Leonids whose paths have been disturbed by the attractions of the planets and the earth. These have been drawn away irregularly from the main swarm and they have distributed themselves, the whole of the way round the main orbit. The much feebler showers of these (Clino-Leonids) are encountered every year for about a week before and an equal interval after the Ortho-Leonids.

It is desirable to secure information both for the Ortho and Clino-Leonids during the present year and the year following.

The most important points to be visually noted seem to be the exact time of the maximum, the strength of the shower, and the duration of the very rich phase and the heights of the meteors. The determination of the place of the radiant can be far more correctly obtained by the photographic than the visual method, and from the results obtained in America last year it is certain that the photographic method is thoroughly capable of dealing with these investigations.

The Leonids will be visible from about November 7th to 20th, but they will be sparsely distributed except on or near the maximum, which may occur any time between the 12th and 15th of the month on these last four days a continuous watch from mid night to dawn should be kept.

NEWS From Epsom on Derby day not only causes a thrill of intense interest among sporting men, but it causes a flutter of excitement throughout England, as many people take an interest in it who, on other occasions, have no sympathy with racing events. So it is in cases of illness; when strangers are the victims, we feel no anxiety, but when a friend or relative is stricken down we await news of their progress with impatient suspense. Many letters of thanks are written daily by grateful friends, or the sufferers themselves, for the benefit received through Holloway's marvellous medicines. They have been a source of relief to almost every known complaint. The pills give tone to the stomach, increase the appetite, and aid the The digestion, whilst the Ointment, when absorbed into the pores, prevents disease from having a fatal influence upon the system.

VERNACULAR AS A MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.*

THERE appears to be universal complaint in all the provinces of India that the system of education now obtaining is not satisfactory, in that it has not produced the results anticipated of it. The question how best to improve the present system has been engaging the attention of all thoughtful men. We would therefore heartily welcome the publication by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jesbhai as an extremely useful and opportune contribution to the literature of the subject. Mr. Manibhai appears to have spent considerable thought on the matter, and the book bears ample evidence of his sincere anxiety to see that the present unsatisfactory system of education is remodelled when Dewan of Baroda, he must have had considerable opportunities of being acquainted with the state of education and we are glad that he has placed before the public the result of his experience and thought. The book is a pretty big volume of 229 pages, a third of it containing the author's suggestions which are all supported by high authorities, and the remainder consisting of quotations and extracts from the views of distinguished men, European and Indian, and from published official papers and newspapers. The Dewan Bahadur explains at the outset that his object is not in regard to the improvement of vernaculars in the collegiate course, but that it is to suggest improvements only in the course of studies leading up to the Matriculation. The questions he has set before himself for discussion are the position of English as a medium of instruction, when the study of English should properly commence and whether Primary education to pupils who do not rise beyond the Vernacular Standard is on a satisfactory footing.

The course of instruction in Bombay from the Infant standard class up to the Matriculation extends over 11 years. In Madras also it is the same. In Bombay the first four years are taken up by purely Vernacular instruction, at the end of which period English is commenced. Mr. Manibhai suggests that English should begin to be taught two years later, and for two years after its commencement it should be studied merely as a second language, the medium of instruction being the vernaculars during those two years, after which alone English should be taken up as a medium of instruction. These are very sound practical suggestions which deserve to be given a trial, and we have no doubt that the result of the trial would not be disappointing. In Madras English is taught much more early than in Bombay three years earlier. We have in our columns adverted to the evil effects of forcing the study of a foreign tongue on immature infants of six and seven and suggested the postponement of the study of the English language in primary schools. Competent critics are more or less agreed in attributing the unsatisfactory progress of education to the too early forcing of a difficult foreign language, which has the effect in most cases of smothering the young intellect. It is to be greatly regretted that the present system has had the effect of sending out young men from our schools and Colleges who do not exhibit good proficiency either in their own Vernaculars or in the English tongue. Dr. Mackichan, a distinguished educationist of Bombay, asks: "Why should it be the case that very few educated young men can speak with authority on any point, *e. g.*, of Vernacular grammar or idiom, and leave all this to Shastris and Pandits? No young man in Europe would be considered to have received a thorough education unless he had learnt to avoid grammatical and synthetical errors, and had some taste for the niceties of the idioms of his mother tongue. This is not the rule in India, and it is scarcely to be expected in the present system." If high proficiency is not attained in the Vernaculars, do our boys show any marked ability in English? Professors of Colleges and Directors of Public Instruction complain that boys entering the Colleges after matriculating, have not picked up sufficient knowledge of English to enable them to follow the lectures delivered with advantage; and what is still worse, the Madras Director stated in his last Report that the Principal of the Law College complained of the inability of his graduate pupils to follow his lectures or to speak or write correct English, and this forsooth after at least 15 years' study of the language. This mischief of the system which is responsible for this state of matters is rightly traced by Mr. Manibhai and other thoughtful men to the too early commencement of the English language. The late Mr. Justice Telang has said, "Our system of education should be so modelled as to make our vernaculars the media of instruction for a much larger portion of our course of studies than they are at present. . . . I am sure that the student themselves will find their knowledge becoming more real and more easily accessible than if the medium itself is a foreign language." Mr. Manibhai's views regarding the precedence to be given to sound vernacular education, accord closely with those of many distinguished educationists. Mr. Hensman, of the Kumbakonam College, says that with a sound vernacular education, "a boy will be able to matriculate in four years at most. In most cases three years will suffice." Mackichan's testimony is the same effect. He says, "I have seen for example a boy who had completed a high vernacular education before entering upon the study of English simply walk through the higher standards of the High School in a year and matriculate in the fourth rank at the University Examination." In spite of the overwhelming testimony of experienced educationists to this effect, there are some who hold that the earlier the English language is commenced, the better it is, as pupils would thus be early familiarized with the language. Whatever truth there may appear to be in this in theory the practical results of the system which has been tried so long have been so far disappointing, as to be condemned by almost, all, educationists and other thoughtful men like our author. Mr. Manibhai suggests that during the extended Vernacular course recommended by him some of the subjects like History, Geography, etc., should be first gone through in the Vernacular and then again in English in the High School. This is the opinion of many men engaged in the practical work of education. There is a great deal to be said in favour of this suggestion, as with facts and ideas learnt through the Vernacular, it must be so much easier to translate them in the English language. It has been said that Macaulay learnt and mastered some of the European languages by first studying the Bible in those languages, he having known the English Bible by heart. Though what was possible for a genius like Macaulay might not be possible for others, still his case illustrates a principle which must be true in regard to others to a greater or less extent. The unsatisfactory state of education is a matter that calls for speedy remedy. We hope that a conference would be held in each province, as suggested by Mr. Manibhai and Sir Alfred Croft at which practical educationists would discuss the question and try to put on a sounder basis. Here is a very useful field of work for the Teachers' Guild of Madras and the Educational Conference that meets in this city yearly.

In regard to the improvement of primary education, Mr. Manibhai complains that in spite of the despatch of the Court of Directors in 1854, and the recommendation of the Education Commission and the expressed views of the Government of India, the primary course has not been revised in view to more attention being paid to "the elements of natural and physical science and the application of agriculture, health, the industrial arts, manual labour and the uses of the tools of the principal crafts." The course of primary education should, he observes, be so constituted as to provide for instruction in the subjects above named and that our educated countrymen should be encouraged to prepare suitable text-books in them.

Mr. Manibhai's book, though it does not contain much that is new, deserves to be carefully studied by all those interested in the moral and intellectual development of our country, and we hope that the extremely practical and sensible suggestions made by him will bear fruit in the near future.

* A Memorandum on our Vernaculars as media of Elementary Instruction, and the Development of Vernacular Literature with special reference to Technical Education, by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai.—"Bombay Gazette." Steam Printing Press, Bombay.

ARBITRATION HUMOUR.

ARBITRATION is not exactly identified in the English mind with humour, however it may be identified with failure; nevertheless, it is not less successful than the law, to which it is closely allied, in drawing out the lighter side of human nature. Naturally drawing enough, cases which arise out of trade claims are the most amusing. During the past few years the public has been informed how Inferior American and Canadian hams are transformed into prime Wiltshire and Yorkshire hams by the judicious use of a little glaze, and how it is induced to buy matches made in England when they are really made in Belgaum or Sweden. But these are trade secrets, dragged into the light of day by means of police-court proceedings. Claimants in arbitration, with compensation in view, tell even stranger tales. Not so long ago, a tobacconist, whose profits were on a fair proportion to the value of his stock, was being examined by his own counsel, who rather prided himself on his knowledge of a good cigar. "It's all on account of the position of the shop," explained the dispenser of the fragrant weed. "How do you mean?" "Why it's like this. I see a gentleman coming along late at night, and if he comes for a cigar. He asks for a six-penny meddium flavour, and I slip some of my penny Whitechapel smokes into the box, and he takes it and never knows." "But surely you don't do that often," exclaimed his counsel, aghast. "Don't I!" retorted the tobacconist, with emphasis; "why I've often sold them like that to you." Collapse of the man of law. A curious suit was that to recover damges for the loss of an eye from a British officer in Canada. The accident occurred at target practice, while the victim was walking along a highway. At the trial a well-known local authority was put in the witness-box for the purpose of establishing the relative distances which a breech-loader and an ordinary rifle could carry. Counsel for the plaintiff, after eyeing the witness critically, asked him if he professed to be a sportsman, and upon receiving an answer in the affirmative, replied: "Well, sir, you don't look it." "Very likely," was the quick retort; "but I've had you by the nose in any a time." He was a barber, who was also a sportsman.

A good story is told of Sir Henry Hawkins in his earlier days. He was counsel for the owner of some property which a railway company was about to take over, and one of the witnesses on behalf of the latter was Mr. Ryde, a well-known and highly-respected surveyor of large experience and practice. Unfortunately, his appearance proclaimed the farmer rather than the professional man, and he lived near Woking, where he had a private farm, of which he was very proud. Mr. Hawkins, as he then was, taking advantage of these circumstances, treated the Court to a dialogue instead of the expected cross-examination. "Ah, Mr. Ryde, glad to see you. Come up from Woking this morning?" "Yes, Mr. Hawkins." "Been good weather for the cabbages?" "Fairly well." "Expect a good lot of roots?" "Yes, thank you." "Ah, congratulate you! Good morning." When he came to speak Mr. Hawkins addressed the jury as follows:—"Now, turning to the evidence, see what happened. I called before you, gentlemen, experienced valuers and surveyors. Did the company treat you quite fairly? Instead of calling the same class of evidence, they relied on a worthy farmer named Ryde, who, as you saw, was no doubt a judge of cabbages and roots, but as for surveying, knew no more about it than the man in the moon." A witty reply was once made by a famous architect, who had been called upon to give his opinion in a case, and whose professional standing the opposing counsel was anxious to depreciate. "You are a builder, I believe" he began. "No, sir, I am not a builder; I am an architect." "Ah, well, builder or architect, architect or builder, they are pretty much the same, I suppose." I beg your pardon, sir, I can't admit that. I consider them to be totally different." "Oh, indeed! Perhaps you will state wherein this great difference consists." "An architect, sir, conceives the design, prepares the plans, draws out the specification—in short, supplies the mind. The builder is merely the machine; the architect the hand that puts the machine together and sets it going." "Oh, very well, Mr. Architect, that will do; a very ingenious distinction without a difference. Do you happen to know who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?" "There was no architect, sir: hence the confusion."

A nursery was once being acquired by a railway company, and compensation had to be given for the stock. A man was sent to value it, who understood his business thoroughly, but, unhappily for his employers, was one of those people whom lawyers call bad witnesses. He was, apparently, not used to giving evidence, and counsel for the other side at once saw that he would lose his head under the fire of cross-examination. "You are a valuer of plants?" began the man of law, after he had received several slips of paper from his client. "Yes." "Have you carefully valued the stock in this nursery?" went on counsel with twinkling eyes. "I believe so." Let us just see. "What do you put down for the Platycodon Mariesi?" "I don't know it." "Really! Well, give me your figures for either of these: the Ecoremocarpus Scaber, the Septostphon Andrososeus, or the Eschevoria Secunda Glauca?" The unhappy and bewildered witness hunted widly in his papers, but gave no reply. "I'm afraid you are not much used to valuing plants," smoothly suggested counsel. "Well, at least you know the Sophospernium Scandeus?" "No." "Nor the Matricaria Eximia Corymbosa?" "No." "Nor the Antemaria Mergaricacea?" "Nor the Cerastium Biebersteinji." "Well, what do you know? Do you know a cabbage?" "Yes, thoroughly," answered the perplexed witness. "So I thought," said counsel, and the jury, at this point, intimated that they were quite satisfied about the claim, considering the evidence for the company as mere waste of time. Baron Gurney was a great temperance man. During the course of a "right of way" case at Oxford, many ancient witnesses were called to prove the existence of paths and recognised public rights of previous generation. Among these was a hale and hearty old man named Elm. At the conclusion of his evidence, Baron Gurney said, "Well, Mr. Elm, how old are you?" "Eighty-two, my lord." "Ah! a very fine old man, very fine, very fine. Now I don't suppose, Mr. Elm, you drink at all." "No, my lord, nothing but water." "Ah, very good indeed." The next witness was also named Elm, being brother to the last. At the end of his testimony the learned judge said, "Well, Elm, how old are you?" "Eighty-four, my lord." "What—what? Eighty-four! Two years older than your brother?" "Yes, my lord," "And healthier and better-looking, I declare; and I don't suppose you drink either?" "Well, my lord, I'm a little given that way, my lord. My old woman, she say, my lord as I haven't been to bed quite sober, my lord, for a matter of five-and-thirty year, my lord." "Dear me, dear me!" said the disappointed judge. "Well, elm is a well-preserved wood whether wet or dry." Which was a very apt remark, for the wood of the elm is remarkable for resisting both dry rot and the influence of water.

International arbitration also has its humorous side, but it is not very obvious, mainly revealing itself in the arguments advanced by claimants. For instance, the Americans put forward as one of their titles to Oregon and Washington the Bull of the infamous Alexander Borgia, dividing the New World between France and Spain. For cynical humour this would be beaten only in China or Muscovy. Considering that the United States were themselves settled in defiance of the Pope, there was something peculiarly "child-like and bland" in their advancing his wonderful document as a sober argument. Another of their titles was an entry in a logbook, which had been lost, though it was said to have belonged to a gentleman, who could not be found. Even more amazing was their claim to the whole of the territory drained by the Columbia, because an American explorer had discovered its source, and to the seals in Behring Sea because they breed on the Alaskan Coast. With the single exception of a Maori, with cannibal ancestors, the American can "beat creation" in bolstering up abad title to territory he covets. The Peace Conference was composed of famous statesmen and sage diplomatists, who are not, in a general way, given to humour. The element was, however, not lacking, having been supplied, either cynically or unconsciously, by the Persian representative, who told the astonished delagates that he knew the Czar's Rescript was prompted by sincerity and disinterestedness, because he had been saved from an accident at a Russian military review at which his horse turned restive.—*Globe.*

THE FATHER OF RUSSIAN OPERA.

RUSSIAN music is the strangest paradox—it owes more to the music of other countries than any other school, yet no music is more thoroughly individual and unmistakable. It clothes itself after the form and fashion of its neighbours, but beneath its garb peeps out a physiognomy indubitably Slavonic. Sixty years ago there was no Russian school of music, properly speaking; then suddenly it sprang into being. The man who first turned with serious intent to the pent-up musical resources of his own country was Michael Ivanovitch Glinka (1804-1857). He had sufficient strength of purpose to carry out his designs—he became the founder of the modern Russian school music and the father of Russian opera.

In spite of all apparent contradictions and anomalies, Glinka's life-work and tendencies were the natural results of events; his course was directed by the tide of circumstances, as a brief study of Russian history will show. He did for Russian music what his contemporary, Pouschkin, did for Russian literature, each in his own department representing a national movement. Perhaps it is not too far-fetched a theory to trace this movement to the momentous date of 1812, it fell to the lot of Russia to administer the first check in Napoleon's triumphant career. To have repulsed a Napoleon was a mighty deed, which could reveal to the Russians of what stuff they were made. Glinka, Pouschkin, and their followers sought no foreign aid; they represent a Russian renaissance. They were content, indeed, to abide by the forms universally adopted elsewhere, but the spirit of their art manifestation was Russian to its core. In literature, Pouschkin and Gogol were never weary of delineating their compatriots in every grade of Slavonic society, whilst Glinka took his musical inspirations from his native folk-songs and dancer-hythms—from the historic chronicles of his country or its legendary lore. In reality, the foreign influences and environment with which he came so continuously in contact served more and more to convince him that Russia in her turn had as great a mission in music as any other nation. For thirty years the idea was gradually gaining strength in his mind. "I want," he said to a friend, "to write an essentially national opera ("*La Vie pour le Tsar*"), both as regards subject and music: something which no foreigner can possibly accuse of being borrowed, and which shall come home to my compatriots as a part of themselves."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th October, 1899.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company—No. 4672 Vol A Wade.

2. No. 4528 Vol J A Stewart is transferred from G to F Company from this date.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE current issue of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* has several articles of interest on Indian topics. Sir John Jardine writes on questions of church regulation in India: Sir Roper Lethbridge on the Indian sugar duties; there are two articles on the currency question, one by Mr. Leslie Probyn and the other by Mr. John Twigg, late of the Bengal Civil Service: and finally Mr. Popham Lobb has something to say in the coming struggle for Persia.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 26.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Capt H G Carnegy are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept for employment as substantive pro tem First Asst to the Resident at Baroda with effect from the date on which he gave over charge of his appointment as acting Administrator, Radhanpur state.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W T Morison, I C S on return to duty to hold a special temporary appointment as SpecialAsst to the Political Agent Kathiawar for famine purposes.

Major G B O'Donnell Third Asst Political Agent Kathiawar has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to India within the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 432 of the Civil Procedure Code H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Jatashankar Purshotam Vahivatdar of Khasta to prosecute or defend on behalf of the Raj Saheb of Vankaner any suits that may arise in connection with the village of Khasta in the Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad Dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H Page M A (Cantab) I C S to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Karachi; Mr C R Roper I C S to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Nasik; and Mr Thakurdas Mathuradas on relief at Palanpur to be Asst Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in the Surat Dist and Sessions Divn.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni B A L L B to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge Haveli and Vadgaon during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M H W Hayward, L L B (Cantab) I C S on return to duty, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Karachi during the absence of Mr G Jacob I C S on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J J Heaton I C S on return to duty to be Judge and Sessions Judge Nasik vice Mr J B Alcock I C S proceeding on furlough.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Sadashiv Athawale acting Mamlatdar taluka Malegaon in the district of Nasik is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Rao Saheb S S Bhide Mamlatdar taluka Sholapur in the district of Sholapur is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Under Sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to place the undermentioned Magistrates of the First Class in the district of Khandesh in charge of the Sub-divisions of that district mentioned against their names:—Mr F J Varley I C S Asst Collr—Sub-division comprising the talukas of Shahada Taloda Pimpalner and Nandurbar including the petha of Navapur; and Rao Bahadur V R Kelkar Dist Depy Collr—Sub-division comprising the talukas of Dhulia Erandol and Amalner including the petha of Parola.

Under Sec 435 of the said Code the Governor in Council is further pleased to empower Mr F J Varley I C S to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior criminal court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr J L Britto to act as Asst Registrar of the High Court Appellate Side and Supt of the High Court Press during the absence on leave of Mr K F Modi B A L L B or pending further orders.

Mr G C Whitworth I C S Judicial Commr in Sind has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

In modification of Govt Notification No 6123, dated the 13th Sept 1899 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Saheb Lallubhai Pranvallab Parikh to remain as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Admedabad; Rao Saheb Govind Balwantrao Laghate to continue as Second Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia until such time as the District Judge of Satara may require him to join his appointment as Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan; and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ganesh Tilak to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge, Poona from such date as Rao Saheb Govind Balwantrao Laghate may give over charge of the Court.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Narhar Gadadhar Phadke, on return to duty, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik; Rao Bahadur Chandulal Mathuradas Daolajada, on relief, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad; and Rao Bahadur Chunilal Dalpatrambhai Vaishya, on relief, to be Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, during the unexpired portion of the appointment of Rao Saheb Damodhar Govind Gharpure, on relief, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Umreth, vice Rao Saheb Harisukhram Manekram Mehta retiring.

H E in Council is further pleased, under Section 23 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest Rao Saheb Damodhar Govind Gharpure, on transfer to Umreth, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdic ion of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Umreth, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 60.

The services of Mr Thakurdas Mathuradas, Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Political Dept with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties at Ratnagiri.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis Huzur Depy Collr Ratnagiri is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days.

Mr H F Brayson Dist Depy Collr Karachi has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P R Cadell I C S on relief to be Asst Collr Broach.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G D Pandya on return to duty, to do duty as relieved Dist Registrar Broach and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach Dist.

Mr W H J Wilkinson I C S passed an examination in Hindustani on 5th Oct 1899.

Mr V Sequeira Personal Asst to the Commr of Customs Salt Opium and Abkari passed an examination in Marathi on 5th Oct 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W Keys on return to duty to be Divisional Forest Officer Satara.

Mr R Giles C I E acting Commissioner in Sind is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Sadashiv Athawale acting Mamlatdar taluka Malegaon in the district of Nasik is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Rao Saheb S S Bhide Mamlatdar taluka Sholapur in the district of Sholapur is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

In Mr. J. P. Fitzpatrick's book on the Transvaal, just published, occurs a little story which throws a significant light upon President Kruger's strenuous assertions that the Uitlanders are not wanted in the Transvaal, and were never invited there:—"Messrs. Kruger and Smit were staying at the Albemarle Hotel, where they found themselves, after some weeks' delay, in the uncomfortable position of being unable to pay their hotel bill. In their extremity they applied to one Baron Grant, at that time a bright particular star in the Stock Exchange firmament. Baron Grant was largely interested in the gold concession of Lydenburg and he was willing to assist, but on terms. And the quid pro quo which he asked was some public assurance of good-will, protection, and encouragement to British settlers in the Transvaal. Mr. Kruger responded on behalf of the Republic by publishing in the London Press the cordial invitation and welcome and the promise of rights and protection to all who would come, so frequently quoted against him of late."

The suppression of the French Embassy to the Pope, if it should be finally decided upon, will be a striking result of the Vatican conspiracy against the Republic. The proposal will, at any rate, be made to the Chamber by the Budget Committee. It may not be accepted, but it is significant that it was carried in the Committee by thirteen votes to seven. The supporters of the resolution took the ground that the continuance of diplomatic relations with the Vatican involves recognition of the Temporal Power which, as a matter of fact, has ceased to exist. It is needless to point out that if the Embassy is abolished a very long step will be taken towards the establishment of good relations between France and Italy. France is distrusted by Italians because they are convinced that whenever the opportunity may offer she will lend her assistance to the restoration of the Pope's temporalities. That conviction once removed, the greatest obstacle to a good understanding between the two Powers will have disappeared. At the same time the cause of clerical reaction in Italy itself will receive a severe blow.

Philatelists and the general public will be interested in the announcement that next New Year's Day will see a change in the colour of the English penny postage stamp. From that date it will no longer appear in its present tint, but will return to the red of its predecessor, the old penny postage stamp. There will be no alteration in the design.

Arctic experts, now that the survival of Andree seems almost beyond hope, are speculating upon the probable time and manner of his death. The latest expression of opinion comes from Julius Ritter von Payer, the Austrian Arctic explorer, who advances three theories. He thinks that the finding of the buoy means that the balloon was wrecked in the region of perpetual ice, that a cold cloud might have brought it down, and its occupants would have either starved or drowned. Again, it might have been caught in one of the fearful storms which rage in the Arctic channels and dashed against an icewall. Or, the balloon might have fallen in with a Polar cyclone, and been driven to some region unknown, and possibly never to be known to man.

From the many assertions and counter-assertions in the various organs of the Parisian Press, it is becoming pretty clear that a good many things which have occurred in French Western and Central Africa will not bear the light of day. Apparently the murder of Colonel Klobb has aroused a spirit of inquiry which is likely to lead to some gruesome disclosures. For instance, the "Petit Bleu" declares it to be beyond the possibility of doubt that Lieutenant Mercier shot a negro carrier in cold blood during a recent expedition in the French Soudan, and that he will be tried by court-martial. Moreover, according to the "Echo de Paris," there have been many expeditions against the Tuaregs and severe fighting round Ziuder, but that no rewards were given to officers, because it was not considered prudent to disclose the fact that fighting had taken place on the Niger.

By the appointment of Professor A. Gray, of University College, North Wales, to succeed Lord Kelvin as Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow University, the University Council has bestowed on him a position of exceptional distinction and of exceptional emolument. The present value of the position is between £1,200 and £1,500; and it is considered that it might be made worth a good deal more. Professor Gray who is a Scotchman and 52 years of age was educated at Glasgow University; and from 1875 to 1884 he was Lord Kelvin's assistant. He has written some works on electrical measurements—a subject on which his predecessor is one of the greatest authorities.

By the death of the Rev. Samuel Chapman, Australian Baptists have lost their C. H. Spurgeon. His church at Collins-street, Melbourne, was, we gather from the *Presbyterian*, regarded as the "Metropolitan," and he was a tower of strength to the denomination in the colony. Mainly by his efforts, a fund of £66,000 was raised to form the Baptist College, of which he was president until his death. His services in the Theatre Royal were attended by 3,000 people. A native of Sheffield, his first pastorate was at Rochdale, whence he removed to Birmingham, and then to Glasgow. In 1877 he emigrated to Melbourne, and only returned there a few months ago, after a visit to England.

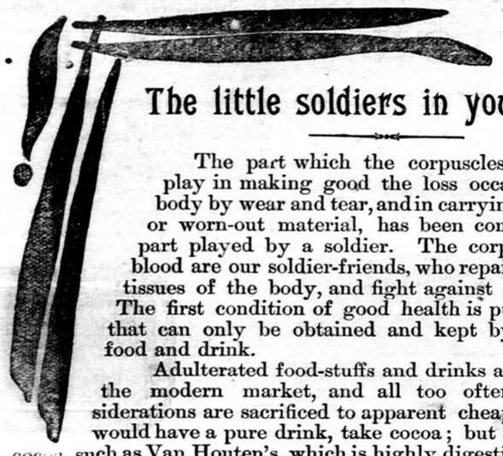
Mr. Kipling has an article in the *Ladies' Home Journal* on the American girl, about whom he should know something. He put the girls of America above and beyond all others. "They are clever; they can talk Yes; it is said that they think. Certainly they have an appearance of so doing." Mr. Kipling feels, however, that the unlimited freedom enjoyed by the American young girls has its drawbacks. She is—I say it with all reluctance—irreverent, from her forty-dollar bonnet to the buckles in her eighteen dollar shoes. She talks flippantly to her parents and men old enough to be her grandfather. She has a prescriptive right to the society of the Man who Arrives. The parents admit it. This is sometimes embarrasing, especially when you call on a man and his wife for the sake of information; the one being a merchant of varied knowledge, the other a woman of the world. In five minutes your host has vanished. In another five his wife has followed him, and you are left with a very charming maiden, doubtless, but certainly not the person you came to see. She chatters and you grin, he says, but you leave with the very strong impression of a "wasted morning."

The Editor of *Foildon's Magazine* is evidently determined that if persistent articles in his publication will do anything to remodel the Consular Service of this country, it will be accomplished. In the September issue appeared an article containing some rather sweeping strictures upon the Service, which is followed up by a further article in the October number. The Editor does not impugn the capacity or conduct of our Counsels, directing his criticism wholly against the system under which our commercial relations are at present controlled, and considers that the said system is merely a survival of an old *regime*, whose inconsistency with the needs of the present day is so obvious that it is surprising it has not already been abolished.

On this matter Mr. Kipling writes from experience. He has said to the husband and father in such circumstances "I came to see you," and the answer he received was "you had better see me in my office, then. The house belongs to my women-folk—to my daughter that is to say." He spoke with truth (Mr. Kipling adds). The American of wealth is owned by his family. They exploit him for bullion, and sometimes it seems to me that his lot is a lonely one. The women get the ha'pence; the kicks are all his own. Nothing is too good for an American's daughter (I speak here of the moneyed classes). The girls take every gift as a matter of course. Yet they develop greatly when a catastrophe arrives and the man of many millions goes up or goes down and his daughters take to stanography or typewriting. Mr. Kipling has heard many tales of heroism from the lips of girls who counted the principals among their friends.

The ten thousand pounds which was asked for for the new Presbyterian College at Cambridge has now been raised, and the College will be opened free of debt. The college stands at the junction of Queen's and Madingley roads, facing to the south and looking down on the beautifully wooded backs of the colleges. It thus commands, the *Presbyterian* points out, charming view of the thick avenues of elms which stretch for about a mile along the river-bank, and of the gardens of the colleges skirting them. The site possesses an additional attraction in the fact that though it is within a few minutes' walk of the centre of the town and close to some of the principal University buildings, it looks over the open fields. Immediately opposite are the athletic grounds of St. John's and other colleges. Westminster College, with the professors' houses and surrounding gardens, occupies about three acres of ground.

It is gratifying to learn that the vital statistics of the British Army in India for 1898 continue to show a marked decline in the form of contagious disease from which the Army has suffered so severely in recent years.



The little soldiers in your blood.

The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition of good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a farthing a cup.

It is easily made; it has an attractive aroma; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of the best beef-tea.

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Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
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AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
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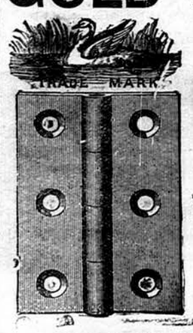

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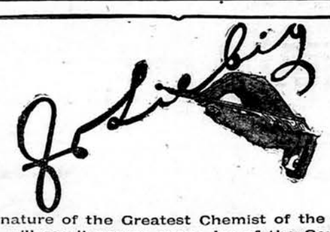
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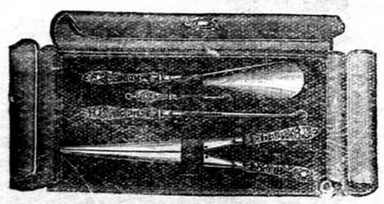

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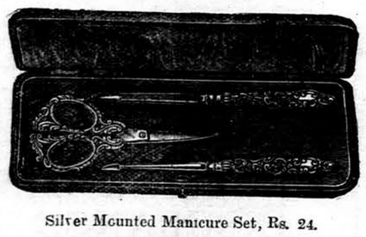

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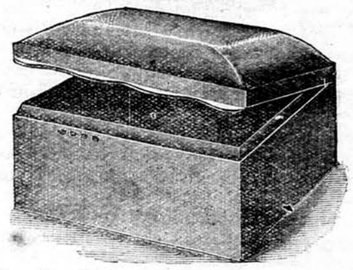

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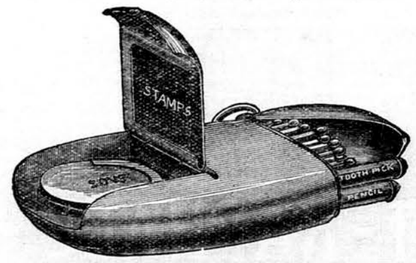

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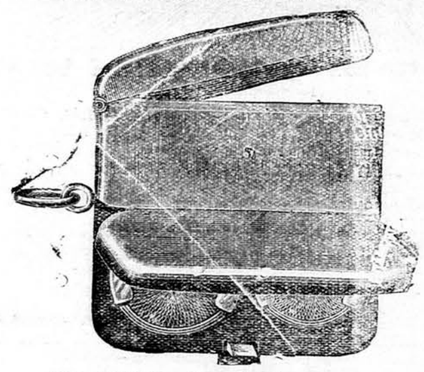

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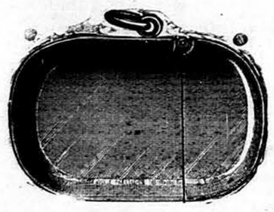
Silver Match Box, Rs. 8-8.



Silver Match Box, Rs. 8-8.

Rs. 9.

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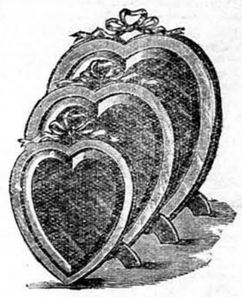
Cabinet, Rs. 16; Carte de Visite, Rs. 12.

Cabinet, Rs. 23; Carte de Visite Rs. 9.



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